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SPECIAL EXTRA

# The Irish Times.

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1925. VOL. LXVII. NO. 21,206.

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*Irish Times 'Phone Numbers.*—Dublin—5036 and 5037; *Belfast*—1787; *London—Central* 4350. *Belfast Office*—139 *Royal Avenue*. *London Office*—89 *Fleet Street*.

## BIRTHS

CANAGHAN—On Thursday, March 26, 1925, at Rotherwick road, Ludlow, Shropshire, to Arthur and Mary L. Canaghan (nee Welsh), a daughter (named Joan Arabella).

LOUGHNANE—March 30, 1925, at Barrack street, Ollatrim, County Meath, to Garda and Mrs. Loughnane, a son.

SHEEDY—March 30, 1925, at The Chalet, Carrigaline, County Cork, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheedy, a daughter.

VIERHOUT—March 30, 1925, at Dorset House, Leinster road, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Vierhout, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES

BELITHER and FITZ-GERALD—March 31, 1925, at the Cathedral, Lismore, by the Very Rev. Dean Greene, Sidney H. Belither, of Dunagh, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Belither, of Ilford, Essex, to Alexandra (Queen), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. FitzGerald, of Castle Office, Lismore, County Waterford.

KENDALL and ADAMS—March 29, 1925, at Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, by the Rev. W. Hodges, B.D., Eric George, eldest surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kendall, Glendore, Kenilworth Park, Rathgar, to Florence Hilda Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Adams, 2 Church avenue, Rathmines.

## DEATHS

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

BROWN—April 2, 1925, suddenly, William Robert Brown, Manager of Bell's Branch Northern Bank, Dublin, beloved husband of Mary E. Brown. Funeral private and no flowers. Northern papers please copy.

CRIMMINS—At the Convent, Beaumont Convalescent Home, Drumcondra, Sister Reginald, R.J.P. Office and High Mass at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Funeral private.

GILLIGAN—April 2, 1925, at the residence of her son-in-law, Ivy Nook, Roscrea, Sarah, relict of the late Edward Gilligan, Ballybough road, Dublin. Funeral from St. Agatha's Church, North William street, after 10 o'clock Mass, to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Funeral private. No flowers.

HARVEY—April 2, 1925, at his residence, 10 Grenville place, Cork, J. W. Harvey, M.D., son of the late John Harvey, Carlow. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral private.

IRVINE—April 2, 1925, at her residence, 38 Hollybank road, Drumcondra, Kate S. Irvine, widow of the late Robert H. Irvine, Solicitor. "Peace, perfect peace."

KEOGH—April 2, 1925, at Private Hospital, Dun Laoghaire, Francis Patrick, dearly-beloved husband of Annie Keogh, 1 Richmond terrace, Bray. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, children, mother, brothers, and sisters. R.I.P. Requiem will be removed to-night (Friday) at 7 o'clock to Church of Holy Redeemer, Bray. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 3 p.m., to Little Bray Cemetery.

LITTLE—April 2, 1925, at Dublin, Henry Gardiner Little, late of Mombasa, East Africa, aged 57 years. Funeral at Mount Jerome to-morrow (Saturday), 9.30 o'clock.

O'BRIEN—At 66 Elm Park Gardens, London, suddenly, Ellen Lucy (Nelly), eldest daughter of the late Edward William O'Brien, and grand-daughter of Smith O'Brien, of Cahirmoyle, Limerick.

O'CARROLL—April 1, 1925, at Society street, Ballinasloe, Annie, the beloved daughter of Nicholas and the late Mrs. Mary B. O'Carroll, to the great grief of her father and brothers. R.I.P. Office and High Mass at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning in St. Michael's, Ballinasloe. Funeral to Creagh Cemetery at 3 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

PROCTOR—March 31, 1925, at Tullydoey, Moy, Francis Jenkinson Proctor, widow of the late James Edwin Proctor. Funeral private.

RAFTER—March 31, 1925, Samuel, youngest surviving son of John Rafter, Ballylin, aged 47 years. "Thy will be done."

TANS—March 30, 1925, at his residence, 118 Rathgar road, Dublin, John Tuns, aged 64. Deeply lamented by his sorrowing wife and son. R.I.P.

WOODS—April 1, 1925, at her residence, Tower House, Stringan, Callan, Drogheda, Jane, widow of the late Thomas Woods. Funeral to-day (Friday) at 3 o'clock to Collon. American and Australian papers please copy.

WRIGHT—On Monday, March 30, 1925, at The Vicarage, Isleham, Ely, suddenly, the Rev. Ernest Alexanderson Wright, M.A., aged 58.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Grierson and family, Dundalk and St. Boulogne, desire to return thanks to all kind friends who sympathised with them in their recent sad bereavement.

## IN MEMORIAM.

ASTON—Tenth Anniversary — In ever-loving memory of my dear father and mother, who were called Home within a few days of each other, March 25th and April 3rd, 1915. "In their death they were not divided."

COLTER—In fond remembrance of my darling mother, Letitia Louisa, who died 3rd April, 1919. "Time cannot dim loving memories."—Mollie.

EADE—In loving memory of our dear sister (Daisy), who passed away at her parents' residence, Tigroney, Avoca, 3rd April, 1923. "For ever with the Lord." Inserted by her sorrowing sister and brother, Lett and Bob.

McABE—Thirteenth Anniversary — In sad and loving memory of my early-beloved wife, Emer Ita McCabe, of Main street, Blackrock, who departed this life on the 3rd April, 1912. All Masses celebrated in St. John's, Blackrock, 3-day will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Mass will also be celebrated in Pittsburg, U.S.A. Inserted by her loving husband and daughter.

OWEN—In ever-loving memory of Elizabeth Owen, who passed away April 3rd, 1921. "Until the Resurrection morn."

OWEN—In ever-loving memory of our dear mother, who entered his rest on April 3rd, 1921. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away."

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ISLE OF MAN for Happy Holidays. See it at its best in May and June. Guide, Apartments List, Sailings, free.—R. Clague, Official Advertising Dept., Isle of Man.

BOARDING AND HOTELS

ATTRACTIVE Residence, Bay's, Fitzwilliam place. Every comfort and moderate charges. Phone, 4502.
A 1 Southern Hotel, 58 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. Most comfortable. Moderate terms.—Miss Sisley, Proprietress.
A 1 Marine House, 30 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. Acme of comfort. Excellent cuisine. Moderate charges. 6577.
A 1 63 Lower Leeson street.—Private Hotel; central; comfortable. Tel.—5046.—Miss Duffy. 12 1
A 1 Station; moderate terms. 'Phone 804. 1 A
BEVART—Select Private Hotel, 45 Rutland street. Terms from 6/- per day; electric light throughout; personal attention; moderate tariff. 'Phone 5047.
COLWYN Bay—Westbrook, Llanwrst road (one minute from Pier).—Superior type of Boarding House; first-class position, facing sea; pier, golf; choice cuisine.
COLWYN Bay—Westbrook, Llanwrst road (one minute from Pier).—Superior type of Boarding House; first-class position, facing sea; pier, golf; choice cuisine.
DUBLIN.—Private Hotel, 11 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Baggot; recommended; comfortable; moderate terms. 6577.
DUBLIN.—Board Room, Private Sitting-room, Full Board; telephone—9 Winton road, Lower Rathmines.
GREYSTONES—Tennyson Boarding Establishment. Church road; sunny, select; facing sea; bathing; moderate.—Mrs. Bell.
GREYSTONES, Seaview Private Hotel, facing the sea; comfortable; best cuisine; for Easter and summer season; terms moderate.
GREYSTONES—Comfortable Board Residence, near sea, rail, golf; moderate.—Kinsale, Church road.
GUINE Hotel, Wicklow, ideal for Easter holidays; beautiful situation; fine sea views; golf, tennis, shore and golf links; electric light. Special week-end terms.
L'A Bonne, 85 Pembroke road.—Select Private Hotel. Parties Guests. 'Phone, Ballsbridge 856. Garage.
LANDUDNO—Bryan Villa, boarding residence; facing sea; position for all summer months.—Mrs. Hughes, 1 Bryan villa, Craig-y-don park.
LANDUDNO—Homestead Boarding Establishment; facing sea; position for summer months.—Mrs. Chapman, late Victoria Hotel, Llandudno.
LANDUDNO.—Liverpool Boarding House, good table; terms moderate; 2 minutes Pier. Mid-Day Dinner, terms.—MRS. WARD.
SOUTHPORT—Exceedingly Recommended, visitors to Southport, Grand Hotel, Lord street, facing sea. Reduced terms. 'Phone 83. Apply Manageress.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED
JUNIOR Assistant for Family Grocery required. All those wishing apply, experience, and salary indicated required to "Z 3145, Assistant," this office. 31 F
LADY Housekeeper, splendid home no competition; excellent wages good home.—Z 3257, this office. 2 A
MANAGER required for Adare Co-operative Society, Ltd. Must have business experience, and good knowledge of purchase of grocery and general goods. Turnover for last year, £14,584. Personal security and references required. Apply, stating terms, age, married or single, immediately, to Chairman of Committee, Adare. 1 F
MESSENGER Boy required; must be strong; well recommended.—K 150, this office. 31 F
MONEY Easily Earned by Selling Rubber Stamps. All is yours or full time. Particulars Free.—Bickerdike, 23 Broomfield, London. 2 E
MOTOR Accurate Operator wanted; city office; society; state experience and wages.—Z 271, this office. 31 F
OFFICIAL Assistant Wanted; must have good knowledge of sight testing and general optical trade. Apply J. Elmes, 6 Wellington place, Belfast. 30 E
START a Business in Drapery, etc., from £1 upwards. Special attention to widows and beginners. Suits fitting Wants for advice and list. H. Lewins (Dept. O), 145 Houndsditch, London, E.C. 1
SALESMAN who can act as Foreman of sampling team selling well known Proprietary Article, house to house. Wanted; one with selling and motor driving experience; highest character only; salary and commission. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to K 242, this office. 31 F
SECRET Service Thrills—Read this week's instalment of "The Wrath to Come" in the "Weekly Irish Times To-day.
TUTOR is one vacancy for Breeder, at reduced terms, in excellent Intermediate school, near Dublin; immediate application necessary. Address "Z 3276, Apartments," this office. 2 B
YOUNG Lady, B.A., Diploma in Education, T.C.D., trained, experienced, requires engagement; French, Latin, and all English Subjects. Address "Z 3175, Lady," this office. 30 E
YOUNG Lady (20) desires position, Nursery Governess or Lady Help.—K 45, this office. 31 F
YOUNG French Lady seeks holiday post for a month or two weeks; travelling expenses only.—Andrist, Arreville College, Rhône. 31 E

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED

AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS.—Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton st., Dublin. Advises Parents and Managers. Tel. No. 6258. E
EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess required by 14th April, or sooner, for two children, 7 and 5; French music, usual English subjects; needlewoman; must be highly recommended. Interview 89 Lower Burgot street, between 4-5.—Lady Nugent, Multyfarnham, Co. Westmeath. 31 F
IN a School in N. Wales, Student, Mistress, about 18 to 21 years of age, Wanted, on mutual terms, to give occasional help to the Matron with the young boarders. Exceptional opportunity for coaching and study. Preparation for examinations. Address "Z 3190, Student Mistress," this office. 31 C
KILLINEY—Wanted, experienced young Governess; Protestant; music; state age, salary, experience.—K 256, this office. 2 B
MILLINERY Charge open to engagement; first class Dublin experience

# Motor Matters, Bicycles &c.

## MOTOR CARS.

A BIEL, 9 h.p. 5 Seater Chummy, little used, demonstration model, £150; Brixton 4 Seater, 16 h.p., little used, £70; Buckingham 10/12 h.p. 2/3 Seater, £70; Rover, 1922 4/5 seater, repainted and furnished, £220. All seen Waller's Garage, Trinity street. T

A. P. Woods', Westland Row—B.S.A. Cars fitted with Daimler Engines. T

A SUNBEAM always fetches a good price.—Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57/58 Lower Baggot street, Dublin, Distributors in Irish Free State. T

ROVER AND STANDARD CARS.
LATEST MODELS ON VIEW.
FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.
Agents:
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And Spare Parts.
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TRIUMPH AND MATHIS CARS.
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BELSIZE CARS.
Call and see the wonderful value in the NEW SIX CYLINDER CAR. £496 in Dublin.
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ANY MAKE OF CAR SUPPLIED.

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Special Comprehensive Policy at very much reduced rating can now be arranged. Also Purchase of Motor Vehicles on 1/- instalment system.
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30 Anglesea street,
DUBLIN X

ALBERT, 4 seater; Ruston Hornsby, 5 seater; Swift, 5 seater; all recently overhauled cars, at reasonable prices.—Lenehan's Garage, 160 Thomas street, Dublin. 30 E

A MAXWELL Touring Car for Sale; shop soiled, never used on road; bargain.—Sanderson, 34 Lower Dominick street, Dublin. 30 E

A BEAUTIFUL late 1924 11.4 h.p. Riley 4 Seater for Sale, scarcely soiled.—Sanderson and Sons, 30 K Dominick street.

A BROY, Johnston 5 Seater Touring Car, in splendid condition, privately owned; any trial or examination; newly painted and new hood; £200 or nearest offer.—James McGauran, Annamoe Garage, N.C. road, Dublin. 31 E

BEAN Two Seater, in excellent condition, hot quick Sale. Address "Z 3153, Bean," this office. 31 F

BUY Your Car Here—For Sale, Five Seater Open Touring Fiat, 10.12 h.p., electric lighting, detachable rims; Two Seater Calcott Sports Model, electric lighting and starter; Five Seater Angus Sanderson, electric lighting and starter; Two Seater Hupp, almost new, electric lighting and starter.—Harcourt Tuach, 72a Harcourt street. 'Phone, 5161 O.

CROSSLEY Touring Car, also Overland, perfect order, to be Sold, cheap.—Furey's Works, Percy place. 30 E

CHEVROLET for Sale, two seater, in first class order and condition; electric light and self starter; £55. Apply Iveagh Garage, 20 Francis street. 30 K

CROSSLEY 17.9 Sports Two Seater for Sale, perfect running order; any trial or examination.—Buckley's Motors, Ltd., 54 Lower Abbey street. 31 F

DODGE Runabout, lights, starter; perfect order; splendid traveller's car. What offers? Address "Z 3160, Motor," this office. 30 E

DAIMLER Car, 5-6 Seater, for Sale, reasonable price to early purchaser, or exchange for small 2 Seater, K 5, this office. 31 F

ESSEX 4 Cylinder Touring Car for Sale, as new; cheap. Address "Z 3274, Motor," this office. D F

FOR all Motor Body Work and Painting—The City Wheel and Carriage Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick street, Dublin. T

FORD Tudor Sedan, 1921 model, in excellent second-hand order, a bargain, £285. Seen and tried at E. W. Archer and Co., Mount street, Dublin. 31 F

FOR Sale, Two Seater Car, with dickey seat, perfect running order, owner driven to date, price £75. Further particulars apply "Z 3201, Motor," this office. 31 F

FOR Sale, Minerva Landaulette, in excellent condition, suitable for taxi; seen by appointment. Apply K 140, this office. A

FORD Tourer, electric light, self starter, detachable wheels, spare, side screens; in perfect running order.—24 Aungier street. 1 A

FOUR Seater British Car for Sale, splendid order and appearance, or exchange smaller Car. Seen 29 Frankfort avenue. Appointment. 2 B

HIRE, Six Cylinder Touring Car, five passengers; 1/- shilling mile.—39 Lower Drumcondra. 30 E

LIMERICK.—Advertisements for the "Irish Times" can be handed in at Hurley's Newsagency, Sarsfield street, Limerick. B

LANDAULETTE, 1924, Chevrolet, almost as new; London coachwork, low mileage, owner driven, well cared car, electric light and starter, two spare rims; first class condition throughout; price £235; seen by appointment.—Rev. Long, Ballytore, Co. Kildare. 1 A

MORRIS Cowley, 1924, 2 seater, dynamo and starter; guaranteed mechanically perfect; £135.—Fitzgerald, 123 Stephen's Green. 31 F

MAXWELL 2 Seater Car (1925), for Sale, perfect order; a bargain.—Thompson, 5 Burgh quay, Dublin. 1 A

MORRIS Cowley, 1924, Two Seater; small mileage; perfect condition; any trial.—K 219, this office. 1 A

ROVER, 8, for Sale; in perfect running order.—O'Connor, 16 St. Andrew street. 2 B

SUNBEAM, 14/40 h.p. Tourer, 1923; good order.—T. J. Rogers, 42/45 South King street, Dublin. 30 E

SINGER 1925 All Weather 4 Seater, electric lighting and starting; spares, etc.; usual equipment; condition as new.—H 1585, this office. 30 F

SUNBEAM Landaulette, in good order; any trial given.—Clanwilliam Motors, Limited, 134 Lower Baggot street. 30 E

SALE, Six Cylinder Armstrong Siddeley Touring Car; done under 8,000 miles. Offers?—H 1886, this office. 30 K

SELL, Maxwell Touring Car, owner drives, practically new, has paid year; any trial; price £250. Address K 12, this office. 1 A

SALE, Ford Landaulette, suitable for hazard, £50; Overland Landaulette, £30; Ford Sedan, £225; must be sold. Seen Brunswick Motor Exchange, Pearse street. 1 A

STANDARD, 9.5 H.P., new, and perfect condition.—Bilsset, 38a Park avenue, Sandymount. 2 B

STANDARD 1925 Two Seater, perfect running order and condition; owner driven; seen any time by appointment.—K 233, this office. 2 B

SALE, Dodge 20 h.p. Tax paid, excellent bargain. 30 Bush Central Garage, 7 Upper Stephen street. 2 B

SUNBEAM Taxi, detachable and spare wheel; grand order. £85.—Fitzgerald, 123 Stephen's Green. 2 B

TAXIS for Hire, day or night; special terms for weddings, dances, and long distance journeys; private car and hotel calls punctually attended to. 'Phone Lynch Bros., Usher's quay, Dublin, 2468. 31 F

VULCAN, 16, 5 seater Touring, 1922 model; perfect order. Seen Lynch's Engineering Works, Fairview. 31 F

20 H.P. Austin 5 Seater Touring Car, believe 1918 or 1919 model, in perfect condition, newly painted crimson; C.A.V. dynamo lighting set, all lamps, horn, dash lamps, speedometer, one man hood, folding screen, Sankey detachable wheels, three brand new Michelin tyres; price £75; any trial or examination.—Fitzgerald, 32 St. James' street, London. 1 A

30 H.P. De Dietrich Shooting Brake, fitted with beautiful magneto shooting brake body, Bosch dynamo lighting set, all lamps, tools, etc., tyres practically new; guaranteed in perfect condition; only being sold owing to death of late owner; price £1100.—Hendrons Garage, Miller and Fitzgerald, Ltd., 32 St. James' street, S.W. 1

1921 MORRIS Cowley, excellent condition, six wheels, £100. Seen by appointment.—1 Eaton square, Terenure. 30 E

1923 CHUMMY Rover, 8, perfect condition, any trial; nearest offer to £95.—K 143, this office. 1 A

## MOTOR CARS CONTINUED

1923 FORD Touring Car, right hand drive, self starter. Seen any time, O'Neill's Taxis, Pembroke street. 2 B

1924 SWIFT, 10 h.p. (Chummy model), perfect order; attractive bargain.—Swift Company, South King street, Dublin. 31 F

1924 NEW Ford Landaulette, Body by Osbornes, Clontarf, self starter; £225.—Rizzios, Garages, (Galway). 31 F

1924 9 h.p. 4 Cylinder, 5 Seater Tourer; dynamo lighting, starting; little used.—161 Rathmines road. 2 B

1924 FORD Touring Car for Sale, grey Comfort tyres, perfect order.—O'Neill's Taxis, 20 Lr. Pembroke street. 2 B

1925 MODEL Colombia, six, 20 h.p., five seater; saloon, £50; cost £417. What offers? Address "Z 3157, Columbia," this office. 1 A

WANTED

LIGHT modern Car; used Motor Bicycle Bought, Sold or Exchanged.—Fitzgerald, 123 Stephen's Green. 2 B

SALOON Car Wanted; good make, good condition; state price.—H 1958, this office. 30 E

TWO or small Four Seater Wanted, Cowley or similar make; state year and price.—K 264, this office. 1 A

## MOTOR CYCLES

A1—IMMEDIATE delivery of Sunbeam, New Imperial, F. and M., Rover, and Diamond Motor Cycles. Cash or easy payments arranged. Some Sunbeams in 1924 models still remain. Inspection invited.—Warte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street, off Grafton street. T

A. P. Woods', Westland Row—B.S.A. Motor Cycles, four strokes, from 35 guineas. T

A. J.S., Triumph and New Gerrard, from £52 15/;; A.B. special payments arranged. Walker, Trinity street, Garage. T

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, 2 Fawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts); now garage. T

ENFIELD, DOUGLAS, MOTOR MATCHLESS, INDIAN, CYCLES.
PRICES FROM £38 10/-
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
BURNEY BROS.
67 PEARSE STREET, DUBLIN.
ANY MAKE OF CAR SUPPLIED.

NORTON
Owing to the big demand for the Model 16 H. intending purchasers who require delivery before Easter are advised to place their orders immediately.
J. J. KELLY,
27 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. A

A. P. Triumph Company's Service Depot, 12 St. Andrew street—Full Stock of Spares; all repairs guaranteed. 16 18

A SUNBEAM for Sale, 1923, all on.—Heskil Motors, Molesworth place. 31 F

B.S.A. 6-7 Combination, like new, perfect family machine, all accessories, tan and fawn, £65, or near offer; any trial or inspection.—Tweedy, Carrick, Howth. 1 A

BEST Value in the World—Trusty Triumph, famous new Model P, 4.94 horse power, £52 15/-. Book orders early. All models supplied on gradual payments.—Triumph Company (Ireland), 12 St. Saint Andrew street, Dublin. Telephone, 4587. F

B.S.A. 4½ late 1923 Combination, new, £55; B.S.A. 4½ 1924 De Luxe, £60; Henley, Blackburne 4½ 1924 Combination, £80; Dunelt 5 late 1923 Combination, £60; New Imperial Super Sports, 1924, £45; Rover 4 Combination, 1914, £20; Indian Combination, 1914, £85; Diamond 2¼, 1923, £15; Baby Triumph, 2 speed, £15; and several others.—Fitzgerald, 123 Stephen's Green. 2 B

EIGHT Horse Power, Twin Combination, Enfield, nearly; £50.—Henkil Motors, Molesworth place. 1 A

JAMES 4½ h.p. Combination, late 1922, little used; all chain drive; fully equipped and in perfect condition; accept £40 for immediate sale.—Gilmore Garage, Mark's lane, Pearse street. 31 F

NEW Imperial, 21, 1924, equipped, cost £62; price £45.—K 247, this office. 1 A

TRIUMPH Motor Cycles—1925 Models in stock for immediate delivery. Advise book order immediately. Also Spare Parts all Models.—Andrew J. Doyle, Triumph Motor Agent, 51 South King street, Dublin. Telephone 2721. T

3½ TRIUMPH Motor Cycle, single gear; perfect order; what offers? Seen 20 Kildare street. 1 A

7 MOTOR Bikes—Radco, 2 Douglas's, New Imperial, Jap, Cedos, B.S.A., Sattley, for Auction, on Monday evening next, at Garland's Saleroom, 6 Merchant's quay, from Kelly's Great Central Fairs Office, 48 Fleet street. On View Saturday. Sale at 6 o'clock on Monday evening. 2 F

1922 3½ TWIN Sports James, splendid condition; cost £40.—K 108, this office. 1 A

1922 JAMES 3½ h.p. Sports, 6/-, practically indistinguishable from new; owner taking delivery of a new model; £40 or nearest; quick sale. 4 Ranelagh road, Phibsborough, after 6. 2 F

1923 RICARDO Triumph, electric light, perfect condition; £90; no offers.—K 168, this office. 1 A

1923 O.K.V., A.J.S., completely overhauled, separate tanks, Bosch Twin; nearest £50.—Hewitt, Churchtown, Dundrum. 'Phone 417, Dublin. 2 B

1924 O.K. Bradshaw, fully equipped, private owner, £45 or nearest offer.—Briggs, McCrea Pearse street. 31 F

1924 COVENTRY Eagle Combination, 2½ h.p. After 6 p.m., 18 Stamer street, Kt. road.

## LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

BART Quad, Delivery Van, brand new, £85.—Peugeot Cars Ireland, Limited, 40 Lawson street, Dublin.

COMMER Cars can now be obtained on the Hire Purchase System. Apply Collier, Main street, Bray, County Wicklow.

DELIVERY Van, capacity 8 cwts., never used, shop soiled only; bargain.—Keating and Lundy, 30b Great Brunswick street.

FOR Sale, 12 Seater Passenger 'Bus; perfect; trial; expert exam.; bargain. Address "Z 3288, 'Bus," this office. 2 F

MAXWELL Covered Van (1924), 20 h.p., electric light, etc., in perfect order, to be Sold at Auction today, at 12 o'clock, at Leslie's, 111 Grafton street, by Battersby and Co., Auctioneers, Dublin.

## ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

DETACHABLE Rims, for metallurgraic or wheels, 815 x 105; price, particulars.—K 110, this office. 1 E

## BICYCLES.

A1—BEST value in Ireland in Pedal Cycles, including Sunbeams, Sparkbrooks, Centaur, B.S.A., etc. Cash or easy payments specially catered for at Warte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street, Grafton street. T

A—150 BICYCLES for Auction on Monday evening, at Garland's Saleroom, 6 Merchant's quay, from Kelly's Great Central Fairs Office, 48 Fleet street. On view Saturday. Sale at 6 o'clock on Monday Evening. 31 F

CIVIC Guard can have any make of Bicycle supplied on Easy Payments, to suit your convenience.—M. and J. Dawson, Maynooth. A

FOR Sale, Gent's Bicycle; perfect order; noted make.—Sheridan, 54 Grantham place, Dublin. 2 B

GENT'S Bicycle, built to order; best pre war material, Chatterton fittings; in perfect condition; owner giving up cycling; cheap. Apply K 199, this office. 1 A

GENTS' Raleigh Bicycle, three speed, good condition, good case, oil bath; cheap.—K 120, this office.

GENTS Bicycle, new, never used, 24 inch; cost £15, accept £11.—O'Rourke's Garage, 11 Parnell street. 1 A

LADY'S Tricycle, newest pattern never used, what offers? Address "Z 2855, Tricycle," this office. 13 21

LADY'S Raleigh Bicycle, cost seventeen guineas, accept seven or nearest.—80 Lower Beechwood avenue, Ranelagh. 1 A

TRIUMPH Bicycles—Let the holiday thought lead you to the Depot which sells Triumph Cycles; easy payment terms, 14/- cheque and 12 monthly instalments of 13/6; fitted with Dunlop C.A.V. tyres. Cowsley, Triumph freewheel, etc.; fully guaranteed; and, what matters most to any railway station in Ireland; free insurance policy with each machine, covering fire, burglary, housebreaking, theft and accidents. Full particulars from Stevens' Cycle Depot, 8 Aston's quay, Dublin.

## WANTED.

WANTED, Tricycle, or Chair, with foot motion. Address "Z 3246, Tricycle," this office. 1 E

## CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

CHAUFFEUR Wanted for Dublin vicinity; must be able to milk cow and have some knowledge of garden work; state wages and references.—H 1885, this office. 30 E

DISENGAGED

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, ex-R.I.C.; excellent reference; any make, all running repairs; city experience, provincial trip; small cash security; total abstainer, single, 26.—K 53, this office. 31 F

CHAUFFEUR seeks change; experience city and country, handy odd jobs, horse, garden, etc. Address "Z 3263, Chauffeur," this office. 1 F

CHAUFFEUR, married, nine years' experience, driving and running repairs; strict T.T.; please state terms.—H. Carden, Knocktopher Abbey, Co. Kilkenny. 1 E

## CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED

DISENGAGED

CHAUFFEUR, Gardener, father and son; work for small place with house; highest references.—R O 1859, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 F

LADY, R.C., seeks position Chauffeur; five years' experience, driving and running repairs.—K 145, this office. 1 A

YOUNG Man (25), married, Class 1 Driver, heavy or light car; 10 years' experience Handyman; good reference; smart.—R O 1852, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 E

YOUNG Man, married, 25, good experience of Ford car, can do all repairs; suit small garage or as Driver; good references; 10 years' experience.—R O 1853, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 E

## EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

MILITARY Pensioner desires employment as Watchman, Messenger, or Porter; understands care of pony and trap; assist at indoor work; exemplary character; highest recommendations; in receipt of substantial pension.—K 239, this office.

POLICE Pensioner, young active, wants Position of Trust, Collector, Accounts, Rents, etc.; security. Address "Z 3258, Employment," this office. 1 A

PROTESTANT Useful Help wishes place at once, small family in or near Dublin; excellent cook. R O 1855, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 F

R.I.C. Pensioner, 38, wants employment.—K 210, this office. 1 A

SHORTHAND Typist, seven years' experience legal and commercial, desires position immediately.—H 1875, this office. 30 E

TWO Sisters will act Working Caretakers, flats or offices; own furniture; highly recommended.—390 Irish Times Branch Office, Bacon street Bridge. 30 E

TYPIST, age 17, with good knowledge of book-keeping, seeks position; highest reference.—K 208, this office. 1 A

WANTED, position as Housekeeper, by widow with daughter (13 years); long experience; excellent cook; good reference; daughter well trained to assist in house.—K 191, this office. 1 A

WELL educated Lady, 25, insurance experience, desires position Clerk or Shorthand Typist.—Address "Z 3272, Clerk," this office. 1 A

YOUNG Lady, several years' clerical experience, seeks any position of trust; highest references. Address "Z 3177, Lady," this office. 30 E

YOUNG German Lady, college educated; highest references, offers £10 to person who obtains for her position of trust.—H 1915, this office. 30 E

YOUNG Lady (R.C.), like Lady Help, daily.—K 164, this office. 1 F

YOUNG Woman wants situation, Housekeeper, single gentleman; excellent cook.—K 215, this office. 1 A

YOUNG Man seeks employment as Hall Porter, Messenger, or any position of trust; good character security if required.—455, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock. 1 E

£5 GIVEN to anyone finding position for competent shorthand typist.—H 1900, this office. 31 F

## MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

GENERAL Man Wanted immediately; married, no incumbrance, plain gardening, pony, trap, milk; cottage; diet if required.—H 1902, this office. 30 E

RESPECTABLE young Man, Indoor General for 2 in family; wages £30; state age; wages. Address "Z 3240, Man," this office. 1 F

TRAPPER Wanted; bring gear. Address by terms, "Trapper," this office. 1 E

WANTED for Carlow, Man as Indoor General for couple; Protestant; one maid kept; must be good milker and understand poultry. Apply, stating wages required, Box 1, Irish Times Branch Office, Carlow. 1 F

WANTED, Yokel; state age, town and county last from. Apply Box 1, Irish Times Branch Office, Carlow. 2 F

## MALE SERVANTS CONTINUED

YARDMAN and General Man Wanted for 1st May.—A. Smith, Corbelle House, Donabate. 2 B

### STEWARD AND GARDENERS WANTED.

WANTED immediately, Assistant Gardener; experienced Indoor and out; unmarried. R.C. preferred. Apply, stating particulars, Gardener, Montrose, Donnybrook. 30 E

## MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

A RABBIT Trapper, with gear, wants a Job. State terms to J. Carroll, Birdhill, Ballingaddera, Carlow.

BUTLER Valet disengaged; Protestant, single; good experience; state particulars and wages.—H 1914, this office. 30 F

BUTLER Valet, Protestant, disengaged, with long experience; go anywhere; well recommended. K 1911, this office. 30 F

HERD wants situation 1st May; life experience sheep and cattle. Address "Z 3194, Herd," this office. 31 F

HERD, life experience, understands all work; Catholic; married; first class reference. Address "Z 3268, Herd," this office. 1 A

MARRIED Couple desires situation; would do work of house, or wife dairy, poultry, etc.; man handy, generally useful. Address "Z 3250, Couple," this office. 1 A

MARRIED Couple, do work small house; experienced in chauffeur; Protestant; Notice or England preferred; good papers.—K 217, this office. 2 B

RABBIT Trapper (own gear) requires job; state terms. K 150, this office. 1 E

TRAPPER, own gear, clear well stocked farms; references. Address "Z 3203, Trapper," this office. 31 F

YARDMAN, disengaged; good milker; understands treatment of stock; wife extremely handy; general if required; no incumbrance; R.C.; terms.—H 1950, this office. 1 E

YOUNG Man wishes situation as Groom or Plain Gardener; lives in; recommended.—K 156, this office. 1 A

YOUNG Man, Protestant, seeks position as General Man; can do plain gardening; could undertake fruit and flowers.—Box No. 1646, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. 1 E

### STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED

EXPERIENCED, active Gardener, well recommended, married, seeks situation; terms.—Address "Z 3230, Gardener," this office. 1 A

GARDENER (Working), daily or weekly; experienced in Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables; highly recommended.—L, Irish Times Branch Office, Ringsend. 1 E

GARDENER seeks position; single; good worker; good experience; vegetables, flowers, fruit; excellent reference.—Bowers, fruit, Ardee, 66 Arnold's, Merrion road, Dublin. 1 A

GARDENER (Working), experienced, by 1 day weekly free, seeks engagement.—R O 1826, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 B

## MALE SERVANTS CONTINUED

LAND Steward seeks situation, married, Protestant; life spent in agriculture; practical experience cows and fillage breeding, fattening cattle, sheep and general estate work. Address "Z 3179, Steward," this office. 1 A

STEWARD (Protestant), married, understands all kinds of work, management of men, also keeping books; good reference. Address "Z 3245, Steward," this office. 1 A

WORKING Land Steward and Foreman open for engagement; thoroughly understands all farm work, tillage and stock; has the management and care of all farm implements; highest references. Address "Z 3156, Steward," this office. 1 A

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## DOMESTICS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Servant required in rectory's family, eight miles from Dublin, to take charge of house and assist lady; no other children; wages £20.—K 244, this office.

GOOD Maids offered to nice, smart, reliable young Girl for light flat; moderate wages. Call Ardeagaisse, Victoria road, Clontarf, between 5-7. Saturday 2 to 4. 2 F

LIMERICK.—Advertisements for the "Irish Times" can be handed in at Hurley's Newsagency, Sarsfield street, Limerick. B

MRS. Lockwood requires for Kilfinane, Noan, an experienced Cook, Housemaid, and Kitchenmaid, willing to go to Kanaad for 2 months. Wire arriving state reference. 31 F

MISS Dickson, Tea And Rose, Newswanids, enquire to hear of two experienced Maids to run a small household. 2 B

WANTED, clean, smart Girl, light Housework. Call 95, Strand road, Sandymount. 1 E

WANTED for country town, South, young Girl, to assist lady housework, sewing, plain children, 2 and 4 years; must kept. Address "Z 3279, Domestic," this office. 1 A

WANTED, Useful Maid for lady (Protestant); personal interview.—Y.W.C.A. Employment Agency, 64 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. 1 A

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## COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED

A COOK, £45, £70; 12 others, £30 to £50.—Kennedy's, 56 Seville street.

EXPERIENCED Cook required; three in family, 2 staff for non-basement house; good wages; good references; Protestant preferred; send full particulars, etc., to Mrs. Hamilton, Mountview, Whitewood, Fortbarn Park, Malahide, Co. Dublin. 1 E

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WANTED, good plain Cook; experienced; for 10th or 17th inst.; family of 3; £55.—Miss Reburn, Barrow, Mattville, Knockrosen Park, Bailey. 31 F

WANTED, Cook, for Dublin, £45.—Apply Mrs. Kelly, 27 Upper Fitzwilliam street. 1 E

WANTED, Cook, good plain Cook; family two; must be highly recommended; dairy; good wages.—Mrs. E. M. Goodbody, Inchmore, Clane, King's County. 1 E

WANTED, Cook General (R.C.) for South County Dublin; family three; must be good plain cook and housemaid; and be well recommended; wages £45; one of discussion; house parlourmaid kept. Address "Z 3189, Cook," this office. 1 A

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is the name—it was honoured 25 years ago as the symbol of Worth and Value. To-day it is respected by motorists, because the same Worth and Value is found in the 10 h.p. Cars bearing the name, and if you would own a car, honestly built to the last nut, you should inquire about this Car.
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A person who is keen on real motoring will always take off his hat to a BUICK. Just now we would like to send you the latest details about the Light 20 h.p. Six-Cylinder Models. Write to-day.
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Raisley
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Send 2d. stamps for illustrated booklet, "Simple Home Cookery," containing 12 recipes and hints, to Brown & Polson Ltd. (Dept.)

FOR HEAD COLDS NOSTROLINE—NOW

EVENTS IN IRELAND are fully summarised in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES," with illustrations. Price Twopence.


WOMAN AND HER HOME.

# FASHION NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE uppermost thought in the mind of the fashionable is—What next? And the designer seeks to anticipate the coming vogue. The merchant, large or small, begins to take stock in the spring season, and to feel the pulse of that to come.

The end of the year 1924 found the taste for the "ultra" jaded, the seekers after novelty and effect, floundering. In the swing of the pendulum from the strictly conservative and restrained, more freedom and something of art was attained, but adaptation was wide of the mark. Any sprite or lovely Psyche might see herself as the enchantress of the Nile in one of the shapeless, meaningless garments decorated with numerals or tombstone hieroglyphics. And anything suspended by the two narrow shoulder ribbons might or might not be a dance frock.

Apparently the effort to go one better, whatever the mode presented, was the ideal, and the results were confusing. The traditional ever-dependable sense of fitness, proportion, symmetry and harmony was apparently non-existent, and the fairest examples of beauty and style in this part of the world were gowned in a most unlovely and unsuitable way. Every standard of good taste was lowered, every conception scattered to the winds, to the point of such a reaction as usually comes.

But, out of extremes, moderation is achieved, so, from the wildest extravagances, have been evolved refreshing youthful silhouettes with slender lines and classic *ensemble*. No woman could look unlovely in them.

### Result of Re-Modelling.

As a result of radical re-modelling, the curveless one-piece frock, whether made of blue serge for morning wear, or of rainbow tinted silver tissue for evening, is a garment of dignity, beauty and importance. It is as enchanting in finely pleated chiffon, snowy-white, as when the same model is done in the most bizarre metal cloth, splashed across with colours. When a simple, plain-coloured fabric is used, the unbroken line of the chemise-frock is made into a brilliant costume, with added motifs in brilliants, feathers, fur, metal, lace and other most lovely luxuries.

After the straight frock began to be monotonous, the feeling for something more interesting was evident in the softening of lines, the drawing of curves, the lifting of length to create drapery, and shortening of skirts, to add grace. The evolved evening gown is built in a manner to match dignity of design, with quality and type of material, and nothing more charming has ever been shown by the prominent style creators.

The difficulty, as anyone can very easily imagine, in these days of wonderful evening dresses, in gold and silver tissues, with tons of beads, and miles of embroidery, is to possess jewels which can, so to speak, live up to so much sparkle and glitter! Therefore, it so happens, that even the best people have given up the attempt and flaunt (no other word is possible) a magnificently imposing array of imitation, or, let us say, synthetic jewellery. Tiaras, head-dresses, immense chains and things which, if they were the real thing, would cost several fortunes, are worn by people of whose taste and breeding there can be no doubt. Nor is the synthetic touch over tawdry or cheap. Its setting is always exquisite, and that, as everybody knows, is no mean part of the expense.

The point, some say, is not what you set, but how you set it. And whether it is more *comme-il-faut*, to wear a large, Cæsar's wife sort of a diamond, framed in massive gold, with no art, and no grace about it, or a charming platinum jewel of diamonds, or even "synthetic" dust, I leave you to decide! Madame La Mode has decided. She is all for modernity and dust.

### Style Details.

Harmony of colour is now held by fashion artists to be of such importance that it's expression is seen in all phases of dress, even in the smallest articles. In some the opportunity for the display is, pictorially, the most attractive. Fans, for example, are among the most beautiful ever designed. One fan of enormous size—the fans this season are almost unreasonably large—is formed of three plumes of pale blue ostrich, forming the centre, with two of the most lovely shades of shell-pink on each side.

At the opera the other night, where every corner of the house blazed and scintillated, enormous ostrich production were waved with industrious languor in almost every box. If fans and feather collars and feather flounces go on increasing at this rate I pity the poor ostrich! Never will he be able to produce sufficient material for all these luxuries—I mean necessities. Never will he able to live up to what is expected of him.

First as novelty and a picturesque costume note is the most riotously colourful needlework *motifs*, principally Bulgarian and Hungarian. Blouses in white cotton are embroidered in the crudely picturesque colours of those people, and are most successful. They introduce a season's fad, and rival the other novelties. "Petit Point," bead work, kilting, crochetting, embroidery are the high lights of many of the newest models, the objects being to create styles of distinction and of picture value.

"Grebe" is the *dernier cri* in summer fur, though its nature, I believe, is feathery, and not furry at all. We have seen it for many seasons past; and here it is with us again. I have never seen it look nice, though attempts at collars, toques and trimmings are made nearly every season. This year some misguided *couturières* have rushed in with grebe collars, dyed in vivid colours to match vivid coat frocks and *tailleurs*.

With one accord everybody wears black. There are charming browns, exquisite greys, rich purples; but no one looks at them. There are b

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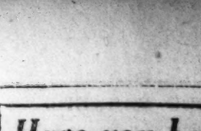
*You can't tell a good shoe by biting it!*

Nowadays folk don't bite coins to tell if they're genuine. Anyhow, you can't tell a shoe's quality that way. Perhaps the easiest way is to ask if it has a name, for no maker will willingly put his "good name" to a poor article. NORVIC and MASCOT carry their brand mark everywhere, and a printed guarantee which says: *Fair wear or replacement or repair.*



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NORVIC SHOE CO., NORWICH

—he told Smith, who told Robinson; and this is how we sell the Handy 2-in-1 Ladder. Everybody's so delighted with it they simply must talk about it. The Handy 2-in-1 is different from an ordinary ladder—it's a step-ladder and a long ladder combined. Each step is bolted, top, middle and bottom steps are braced, it locks automatically in either position, and is absolutely rigid and safe. It's varnished and all steelwork is rustproofed. You'll just have to get one ourselves for all those odd jobs this next Spring-time. Get one now.

Ask your Ironmonger to show you one of the 3 sizes. Prices from 15/9.

The Handy 2-in-1 Ladder (Patented)

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*Weekly Irish Times*

TO-DAY.



*"IRISH TIMES" IN LONDON.*

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*Hotel Russell, Russell Sq.;*
*Strand Palace Hotel, Strand;*
*Regent Palace Hotel, Piccadilly Circus, W.;*
*Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych;*
*Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.;*
*The "Irish Times" London Office, 59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.*



USE NOSTROLINE FOR YOUR CATARRH


# BROADCASTING.

## TO-DAY.

**LONDON (2LO)—365 Metres.**

2.0-5.0 — Time (Greenwich), Music played during luncheon at the Hotel Metropole. 3.15-4.30 — Schools. 4.30-5.0 — Organ. 5.30-6.15—Children. 6.40-6.55—Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. 7.0—Big Ben, Weather and News. Percy Scholes (the B.B.C. Music Critic. A.B. to all Stations. 7.30-Helen Peterson (mezzo-soprano), Stuart Robertson (bass), Anderson Tyrer (solo pianoforte), Ronald Gourley (entertainer and satirist), Quipo Wireless Orchestra. 9.30—Time (Greenwich), Weather, and News. Ministry of Health Talk. 10.0—Orchestra. 10.30—Close.

**GHELMSFORD (5XX) — 1,600 Metres (High-Power Station).**

5.30-7.50—From London. 7.30-9.30 — "St. Matthew Passion" (Bach), relayed from St. James', Sobo. 9.30-10.30—From London.

**BIRMINGHAM (5IT)—475 Metres.**

5.30-6.30—Orchestra, Reds Tonks (contralto), Bertram Kerne (baritone). 6.0-6.30—Women. Joan Maxwell (soprano). 6.30-6.40—Children. 7.0—Weather and News. Percy Scholes (from London). 7.30—Station Orchestra, Joan Maxwell (soprano), Winifred Morris (contralto), Herbert Simmonds (baritone), Alice Coachman (solo pianoforte), Edith Lanner (organ at the piano). 9.30—Weather and News. 10.0—Concert (continued). 10.30—Close.

**BOURNEMOUTH (6BM)—385 Metres.**

2.0-3.30—Educational. 3.45-4.0—Women. 5.0-6.30—Children. 6.30-6.45—Farmers. 7.0—Weather and News. Percy Scholes (from London). 7.30—Wireless Orchestra, Hugh Ormond (tenor), Bret Hayden (entertainer), Adeline Senior (soprano), Edith Powell (soprano). 9.30—Weather and News. 10.0—Orchestra. 10.30—Close.

**CARDIFF (5WA)—351 Metres.**

2.0-3.30—Schools. 3.30-4.0—Station Trio. 4.0-4.45—Orchestra. 4.45-5.15 — "5WA." Five O'Clocks. 5.15-6.15—Children. 7.0—Weather and News. Percy Scholes (from London). 7.30—Doris Vane (soprano), Dale Smith, baritone), Station Orchestra. 9.30—Weather and News. 10.0—Concert (continued). 10.30—Close.

**MANCHESTER (2ZY)—378 Metres.**

12.30-1.30—Organ. 2.30-4.30—Concert. 4.30-5.0—Women. Eleanor Shiels (contralto). 5.0-6.0—Children. 6.30-6.45—Boy Scouts. 7.0—Weather and News. Percy Scholes (from London). 7.30—Variety Concert. 9.30—Weather and News. Talk by the Station Director. 10.5—Concert (continued). 10.30—Close.

**NEWCASTLE (5NO)—400 Metres.**

3.30-4.0—Schools. 4.0-5.0—Orchestra. 5.2-5.15—London Papers. 5.15-6.30—Children. 7.0—Weather and News. Percy Scholes (from London). 7.30—Winifred Davis (soprano), Sidonie Goossens (harp), Station Symphony Orchestra. 9.30—Weather and News. 10.0—Other Stations. 10.30—Close.

**GLASGOW (5SC)—420 Metres.**

11.30-12.30—Midday Transmission. 2.30-4.0—Schools. 4.0-4.45—Wireless Quartet. W. Cornelius (solo dulcimer). 4.45-5.15—Women. 5.15-6.5—Children. 6.5-6.7—Weather for Farmers. 7.0—Weather and News. Percy Scholes (from London). 7.30—Station Orchestra, Kingsley Lark (baritone), Station Orchestra, Kingsley Lark (baritone), Royal Atwell (poetry recital), Alpha Glee Party. 9.30—Weather and News. 10.0—Orchestra. 10.30—Close.

**LIVERPOOL (6LV)—316 Metres.**

3.15-3.45—Schools. 4.0-5.0—Band. 5.30-6.30—Children. 6.40-7.30—From London. 7.30—Military and Comic Recital Union. Station Orchestra. 9.30—From London. 10.0—Orchestra. 10.30—Close.

**BELFAST (2BE)—435 Metres.**

11.30-12.30—Gramophone. 2.30-3.30 — Schools. 4.0-5.0 — 2BE Quartet. 5.30-5.15—Children. 6.40-6.55—Major J. Eddington Aitken (from Dundee). 7.0—Weather and News (from London). Percy Scholes (from London). 7.30—Armagh Cathedral Quartet, George White (tenor), Charles H. Keeling (baritone), Miss Harper (solo violin), Station Orchestra. "Overture to 'Acis and Galatea'" (Handel); "Dance of Sailors" (Rodrigo); "La Mattinee Fantasque" (Rogniat-Respighi), arr. Howard Carr). With Songs, Sweet Rose" (Callcott), "Jenk's Vegetable Compound" (J. C. Macy). "By Celia's Arbour" (Horsley); Sonata in G (Escosse), Moderato; Lento; Allegro Vivace; "When Shadows Gather (Marshall); "O Lovely Celia (H. Lane Wilson); "To a Miniature" (M. Brahe); Large, Minuet, Serenade (Haydn); "Poor Old Joe" (Fletcher); "Quibble" Coons (Harper); "He That Hath a Pleasant Face" (Hatton); Nocturne in E Flat (Chopin-Sarasate); Country Dances (Beethoven-Wilhelm Ehman); Barbarolle and Tambourin (Leclair); "The Wanderer's song (Julius Harrison); "The Spirit of Love" (Amesbury); Lennie Peacock's Band. March "Gaily Through the World" (Grieg); March (Macbeth). 9.30—Weather and News (from London). 10.0—Orchestra. "Prince Igor" (Borodin); "In a Kentish Garden" (Rawlinson). At the Fair ("Country Side" Suite) (Coates). 10.30—Close.

# Books of the Week:

*REVIEWS OF NEW IRISH PUBLICATIONS.*

## AN ULSTER DIOCESE.

Archdeacon Atkinson, of Dromore, has written one of the most fascinating diocesan histories that have appeared in Ireland. His subject is Dromore—the south and west of the County Down, with portions of the Counties of Armagh and Antrim. His book is divided into two parts. The first sketches the history of the diocese from the sixth century down to its union with Down and Connor in 1842; the second takes the parishes in succession, and gives complete lists of clergy for each. The subject, of course, teems with interest; but it calls for the skilled writer to divide what is interesting from overwhelming masses of dull annals. Archdeacon Atkinson not merely selects his matter with fine taste, but endows it with fresh charm derived from his scholarly style and his urbane comments. He loves his subject, he loves the people and the country he describes; and his book will be precious to every Dromore man. Not the least grace of this notable little volume is its breadth of treatment. The author does not confine himself strictly to the Church of Ireland, but gives details of specific interest to Roman Catholics. Even in details he is a model to diocesan historians. Thus, when quoting antique Celtic names of places and persons, his Gaelic is scrupulously accurate.

Dromore is rich in antiquities, and an excellent account is given of these. In the sixteenth century this district became a lively centre of historic doings; for at Newry the two races met in peace and in war, and every national issue was here wrought out in little. In the seventeenth century Jeremy Taylor was, for a time, Dromore's bishop, and his episcopate left its mark in a diocese restored from ruin to prosperity. "Bury me at Dromore," were his last recorded words. The eighteenth century saw strange and picturesque doings, and there is an extraordinary account of public penances imposed by the Vicar-General. One "J. H." of Dromore was compelled to stand, on three successive Sundays in three churches during Services, bare-footed and clothed in a white sheet, making public confession to the assembled congregation of his sin of adultery. Abigail, wife of "D.M'C." of the parish of Moira, was made to acknowledge after Evening Prayer her contrition for abusive words spoken to her own husband about ons "Swish C."

The Volunteer movement was popular in Dromore, and, when the Ulster Volunteers were called upon to send a force to defend Cork from a threatened attack, the old men of Newry formed a veteran corps in order to release the young men. The Church of Ireland and Presbyterian Volunteer leaders from Dromore were equally vigorous in the demand at Dungannon for the emancipation of their Roman Catholic countrymen; and, says Archdeacon Atkinson, "it is certain that the kindly sentiments of good-will towards their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen prevail to-day in both communions."

In 1781 Bishop Percy, of the "Reliques of Early English Poetry," was consecrated Bishop of Dromore, and it was his unhappy fate to behold the horrors of 1798. We read of the dreadful doings of that black year. At Dromore, "as Mr. Brush, who occupied the house opposite the Cathedral which now serves as the Rectory, was shaving one morning he saw the Roman Catholic parish priest, Father Mornan, in the hands of a mob at the Cathedral gate, who were evidently bent upon hanging him. They had actually suspended him from a high tree, and he was already almost *in extremis* when Mr. Brush rushed out, razor in hand, and cut him down." The closing years of Dr. Percy's life were saddened by blindness, and he died in 1811. He was buried in Dromore Cathedral in what is now called Percy's Aisle.

We have touched on but a few outstanding points of interest in an absorbing volume, and can but commend the reader to seek the book if he would acquaint himself with the story, now grave, now gay, of the Celtic saints, of the clans and the great Anglo-Irish captains, of that strange genius, Hamilton Maxwell; of Berkeley's connection with Dromore, of Martin and Mitchel, and of Saunderson and Waring, of whom the song was made—

"When Gladstone gets his Home Rule Bill,
Says Saunderson to Waring,
Then you and I and Balfour
Will show our martial daring."

"Dromore: An Ulster Diocese." By E. D. Atkinson, LL.B., Archdeacon of Dromore. F.R.S.A.I. Dundalk: The Dundalgan Press 17/6 net.

## THE IRISH LINEN INDUSTRY.

Linen cloth was made in many parts of Ireland in the Middle Ages; it was largely used at home in the national dress of the native Irish and was also exported abroad. The making of linen was considerably hampered by the continued wars with which the country was afflicted later, but the industry received a stimulus under the Viceroyalties of Strafford and Ormonde, and gained new life by the immigration of Huguenot weavers into Ireland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

In the eighteenth century the manufacture grew very rapidly. In 1705 the export of cloth was estimated at 520,000 yards; in 1750 at 11,200,450 yards, and in 1790 the figure had reached 37,322,125 yards. Ireland possesses a climate which is peculiarly suited to the growing of flax, and her plentiful water supply gives her a considerable advantage in bleaching; but the main factors in the growth of the industry during the period were the encouragement given to the manufacture by the Irish Parliament, and the fact that it escaped the commercial restrictions imposed upon other Irish industries by the British Government. Linen was not produced in England to any great extent; for British capital found a readier outlet in the woollen industry. English merchants were, therefore, willing to encourage the Irish trade, and reaped a benefit in that they were able to procure cloth from Ireland more cheaply than from the Continent.

In the eighteenth century spinning and weaving were carried on all over Ireland, but the linen manufacture became gradually localised in Ulster. The accepted explanation of this is three-fold. The Huguenots, who settled mainly in the North, were all skilled workers, many of whom were in possession of capital. The Penal Laws did not affect the Ulster Protestants to the same extent as they affected the Southern Roman Catholics. The "Ulster Custom," which grew out of the Plantation, gave greater security of tenure than was possible in the South and led to the growth of capital—always to some extent a necessary basis for weaving activities.

Mr. Gill, in this study of the rise of the linen industry, adds little that is new to the general thesis, but examines the whole development of the manufacture in much greater detail than any of his predecessors, and gives a good deal of original comment upon particular points. He deals with the industrial classes in Ulster in turn—the farmer-weaver, the draper and the bleacher; with the policy of Parliament and the Linen Board, with the organisation of the trade as a whole, and with the growth of capitalism. The development of the industrial revolution lies outside the period selected, but he has something to say about the introduction of factory methods into Ulster and the rise of the cotton industry. Mr. Gill is especially interested in the earlier stages of the manufacture when it was a *foirioc disperse*. He approves the individualistic system of weaving which was criticised so severely by Arthur Young, and points out that the rural condition of the manufacture gave it just that strength and flexibility which were to ensure its ultimate success. Flexibility was lacking in the South. Here a number of landowners adventured into manufacture upon a grand scale, but not with any great success. Too much was made to depend upon the personal effort of the improving landlord, while the evils of the land system prevented the growth of a spontaneous and healthy rural manufacture among the peasantry.

This book is provided with a full bibliography and a number of interesting diagrams. One of these illustrates the export of linen from Ireland during the eighteenth century. The steeply rising curve shows three marked depressions. In 1773 there was a crisis in the linen trade as the result of a period of over-production following the Seven Years' War. In 1780 the American troubles, by contracting markets and cutting off supplies of raw material, had a marked effect upon the industry, which again suffered depression during the Napoleonic War for the same reasons. Mr. Conrad Gill is to be congratulated on this scholarly book. He has indulged in no political recriminations, but has kept strictly to the path of the scientific observer.

"The Rise of the Irish Linen Industry." By Conrad Gill, M.A. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 16/- net.

## IRISH ANTIQUITY.

One of the most important of recent Irish books is also one of the most interesting—the account of the excavations at Nendrum, written by Mr. H. C. Lawlor, M.A., M.R.I.A. Everybody who knows Mr. Lawlor's writings knows how fascinating he can render dim antiquity and how lucidly he can expound what seems in other writers obscure and abstruse. In the book before us he describes the long defence of Ulster by the Picts, their ultimate overthrow, the conversion of their stone cashels and *souterrains* into monastic strongholds, and the daily life of an Irish monastery, all in vivid detail.

In 1844 Dr. Reeves searched for the forgotten site of Nendrum monastery, the name of which survived in ancient records. Advised to visit "a curious old lime kiln on Mahee Island," in Strangford Lough, he discovered that the so-called kiln was really the stump of a round tower, and, pursuing his investigation, he found traces of a monastic settlement. "Mahee" was easily identified with Mochaoi, the name of the abbot of Nendrum, who is recorded to have been one of St. Patrick's converts and to have died in 496 A.D., while the contour of the island, viewed from a certain point, justified the name of Nendrum or Nine Ridges.

In 1917, Mr. Lawlor secured funds to investigate the Giant's Ring, near Belfast, and, as money remained in hands after the work was done, a society was formed to carry out further work of the kind. A beginning was made at Nendrum, and then it was found that the ancient remains were so numerous and rich that much bigger resources were needed. A public appeal brought in £600, of which £45 was contributed by Down County Council, while local residents subscribed £100 and farmers gave strips of land. Fourteen months, spread over 1922, 1923 and 1924 were devoted to excavations, and the outcome was the reaping of the richest archæological harvest in Ireland for many a long year. It must be remembered that monastic sites like Clonmacnoise never can be excavated because they have been used as modern burial grounds; but at Nendrum this difficulty does not exist, and the investigators were able to go to the bottom of the ancient site, to recover old pottery, implements, a bell and inscriptions—all of which are described with photographs in Mr. Lawlor's learned and absorbing book.

A fascinating picture of ancient times is revealed by the discoveries—the discs of slate or stone which seem to have been used as draughtsmen, the knives, spurs, hour-glass, beads and coins. Human remains were found also, and these in positions and circumstances which were eloquent of ancient tragedy. A skeleton of a large man of Nordic type, laid where the altar once stood, may be that of a Norse abbot: but certain other remains, heaped in disorder, seem to be those of victims of a destructive raid. Some of the pottery was sent to the famous firm of Wedgwood for expert examination, and tests revealed the method by which the clay must have been worked by the ancient Irish craftsmen. Nendrum monastery seems to have perished in the year 974, when various annals record that "Sedna O'Deman, Abbot of Nendrum, was burned in his own house." O'Deman, doubtless, perished at the hands of the Northmen.

Mr. Lawlor's book is the more absorbing because he relates many strange and lovely old legends, such as how the holy Mochaoi, wandering from the monastery, charmed by a bird's song, came back to find himself forgotten, new faces and new buildings before him, and an age passed. There are excellent photographs of the restored island cashels and huts, enabling the reader to realise how excellently the Belfast Society has done its pious and patriotic work.

"The Monastery of Saint Mochaoi of Nendrum." By H. C. Lawlor, M.A., M.R.I.A. Foreword by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., F.S.A. Belfast: The Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society. 10/6 net

## THE FREE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Irishmen are fortunate in the fact that a compatriot of such erudition as Mr. Swift MacNeill should have given of his well-stored mind to the production of the present work. The Free State Constitution, the author reminds us, makes declaratory much that is inherent, but unexpressed, in the conventions of the British Constitution. In the Free State it is positive law that Parliament shall meet once a year. Likewise it is provided that *Dáil Eireann* may not at any time be dissolved except on the advice of the Executive Council, which is itself responsible to the *Dáil*, and hence to the country. In Britain Ministers, to speak strictly, need not be members of either House. In the Free State it is part of the written Constitution (Article 51) that there shall be a Council to aid and advise, and that such Council shall be responsible to *Dáil Eireann*; and by Article 52 all members of such Council must be members of *Dáil Eireann*.

It is interesting to note that William of Orange, in 1692, refused his consent to a bill, which had passed both Houses, for establishing the independence of the judges. The Free State judges may not be removed "except for stated misbehaviour or incapacity, and then only by resolution passed by both *Dáil Eireann* and *Seanad Eireann*"—an enactment which, the author contends, makes the position of the Free State judge far more secure than that of the British judge. Few citizens are aware of one peculiar function which the judge may be called upon to fill under Article 35 of the Constitution. If two-fifths of the members of either House by notice in writing query the ruling of the Chairman of *Dáil Eireann* on a bill said to be a money bill, then such bill shall be referred to a Committee of Privileges, consisting of three members elected by each House, with a chairman who shall be the senior judge of the Supreme Court "able and willing to act, and who, in the case of an equality of votes, but not otherwise, shall be entitled to vote."

In the United States school children are required to learn by heart the Constitution. Young and old in the Free State should know something of the system on which their government is founded, and the present work, while written primarily for the student, will, nevertheless, be read eagerly by many a layman.

"Studies in the Constitution of the Irish Free State." By J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.A., K.C. Dublin: The Talbot Press. 7/6 net.

## AN IRISH GOLDEN TREASURY.

Anglo-Irish poetry cannot be treated like English or Gaelic poetry and arranged in a steady progression or grouped in distinct schools. Some of the latest Irish poets hark back to early moods and ancient themes, while some of the older poets are more modern than the moderns. Therefore, Mr. Lennox Robinson has refrained very wisely from arranging his "Golden Treasury of Irish Verse" on a chronological scheme or in imitation of Palgrave's work. He follows a sequence of ideas instead of a sequence of authors or movements. "Wherever the book is opened some connection of thought or mood will be found to link poem to succeeding poem."

It is a beautiful book, beautifully printed and bound, and seldom have we come on an anthology with which it was harder to quarrel. If there is a fault in the selections, it is that Mr. Robinson has given a very large proportion of sad or terrible poems, and the latter half of the volume is reading for a lover of melancholy. There are too many misprints—especially in the Gaelic words. We find a poem headed "Inis Fál," which means "Island of Ditches," instead of "Inis Fáil," or "Island of Destiny."

There are 250 poems, ranging in scope from translations from very ancient Gaelic to verses by Mr. H. Stuart and Dr. Gogarty. Very wide are Mr. Robinson's interests, and we find "There is a green hill far away," a poem by Cengreve, and passages from "The Ballad of Reading Gaol"—each perfect of its sort, yet seldom classed as Irish verse. While Mr. Robinson thus seems to claim as Irish verse written by poets of Irish blood, though neither theme nor treatment has any specific Irish quality, he is equally appreciative of the racier kinds of Irish poetry.

He gives us "The Night Before Larry was Stretched" and "Johnny I Hardly Knew Ye," while he has a remarkably long and well-chosen selection of translations from the Gaelic. His good judgment is seen in his liking for unrhymed renderings, with their richness of idiom and simplicity of epithet, rather than versified translations in which the character of the original is lost in the conventions of the new tongue. Apart from the anonymous poems, there are pieces by seventy original poets and eighteen translators. It is a pity that the late Dr. Sigerson is not represented—probably for reasons of copyright—since his absence robs the book of some notable originals.

On the whole, this is the best Irish anthology that we have seen, considered as representing the Irish mind in its varieties of mood and expression. There hardly could be a better book to send to a friend overseas or to lay before a foreigner, to whom we should desire to exhibit the beauty of Ireland in literature.

"A Golden Treasury of Irish Verse." Edited by Lennox Robinson. London: Macmillan. 7/6 net.

## THE GEOLOGY OF IRELAND.

The late Professor Grenville Cole was a scholar of world-wide fame, and a great authority on structural geology. He made the study of Irish geology his special task, and he was as enthusiastic about Irish *strata* as Dr. Douglas Hyde is about Irish rhymes. There never lived a professor of the stony science who could invest his subject with a more lively human interest. Professor Cole's little book, "The Outpost," filled the very rocks of our land with historical significance, and taught us to trace the influence of our mountains and our bogs in the shaping of our country's fortunes. In a schoolbook, "Ireland, the Land and the Landscape," he gave even little children some glimpses of the fascination of geological science. All his learning, all his enthusiasm, have not perished in his untimely death; for there are many students in the land who were inspired by him and are carrying on his work.

Now there appears, in a form convenient to every Irish student, Professor Cole's contributions to the great "Handbook of Regional Geology," published some years ago in Heidelberg—that is, the portion of that work which surveys Ireland. Associated with Professor Cole in the production of this work was Mr. T. Halliday, M.R.I.A., and this edition has the benefit of that scholar's revisions. If an Irish Encyclopædia should be undertaken, this book might form the contribution dealing with the geology of our island; for it contains a thorough summary of the subject, marked by that peculiar quality of ripeness which can be imparted only by an expert who has spent a life-time with his theme and knows how to discard what is unessential and to exhibit what is important. There are five chapters. The first discusses the morphology of Ireland; the second—which is the largest—the stratigraphy, taking every geological period in turn from the pre-Cambrian to the Quarternary. Then the author passes to general geological history, orographical elements, and, finally, economic geology. Every chapter—and in the case of Chapter II., every section—is followed by an exhaustive bibliography, which refers not to books only, but to papers read before learned societies.

Here, then, is an authoritative and exhaustive index to the study of the structure, the composition and the natural resources of the ancient rock which we call our fatherland. Professor Cole is here more severely academic in tone than in his other writings on Ireland; but they, in effect, did but whet the appetite for the serious and thorough investigation which this work facilitates. We might describe this book as Professor Cole's monument.

"Handbook of the Geology of Ireland." By Grenville A. J. Cole and T. Halliday. London: Thomas Murby and Co. 8/6 net.

## THE BAGENAL FAMILY.

The records of the Bagenal family in Ireland provide what their editor truly describes as "a story of Irish romance and tragedy." John Bagenal was Mayor of Newcastle-under-Lyme from 1519 to 1533, and his sons, Ralph and Nicholas, were the founders of the great Anglo-Irish family. Sir Ralph's career was interesting; but it is with Sir Nicholas that the story is chiefly concerned. He came to Ireland in 1542, rose to be Marshal-General, and received a grant of those lands at Newry with which the family ever since has been associated.

This Marshal Bagenal is a famous figure in Irish history. His dealings with the great Shane O'Neill have been the matter of a hundred tales and ballads. He is depicted in a vivid chapter in his masterful career, battling against adversities, intriguing, building and organising, quarrelling with Perrott, and dying at last in 1590 at Greencastle—a big Elizabethan figure, at whose grave the O'Neills, the O'Hanlons, the Magennises met the Anglo-Irish lords.

The eldest son of Sir Nicholas was named Henry, after his godfather, Sir Henry Sydney. His sister Mabel it was who was married in his despite by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, his life-long enemy—an oft-told tale. In 1596, shortly after the death of Mabel, there was fought the Battle of the Yellow Ford, to which Mr. Bagenal devotes a chapter, made the more interesting by the reproduction of a contemporary sketch of the battlefield. Here Hugh and Henry met in one of the biggest conflicts of the Anglo-Irish wars. Each of the great leaders exhorted his men in big, boastful words, and the epic battle was joined. Victory was with O'Neill, and the Marshal lay dead upon the field of defeat. Therewith the war broke, which ended, nine years later, in the overthrow of Celtic Ulster.

Space forbids the following in detail of Mr. Bagenal's finely written story, wherein the history of Ireland is seen in miniature in the fortunes of one great house. In every reign the Bagenals played their part; but, perhaps, the most interesting of the later Bagenals was Beauchamp (1735-1802), a famous figure in the Irish Parliament, with whom the narrative ends. Beauchamp Bagenal was a picturesque personality, one of Grattan's most vigorous adherents, and a duellist whose exploits were proverbial. When he was an old man "King" Bagenal, as he was called, quarrelled with a neighbour over some trespassing pigs and provoked a challenge. He had to fight sitting in his arm-chair, and shooting at twelve paces. He wounded his antagonist severely, but himself escaped unhurt, the bullet shattering the arm of his chair. He ended the day with a grand carouse, tapping the claret by firing a pistol at a cask.

"Vicissitudes of an Anglo-Irish Family." By Philip Bagenal, O.B.E. With illustrations and pedigree. London: Clement Inglebv. 21/- net.

## RECENT FICTION.

Few who have lived through the last nine years in Ireland will find any gracious feature in this story of that period. Mr. Desmond's obvious objective is realism, stark and unashamed, but the thing realised is the mentality of the writer, and the picture of the times is unreal and self-evolved. The characters in "The Isle of Ghosts," we are told, are entirely fictitious; yet from their setting, and the constant interpellation in effect, of "This was Ireland," they can be regarded only as types, and at once cause and result of conditions here. There is just enough patent and crude truth in their delineation to make one see their distortion, which is not the kindly distortion of caricature. Over all is the taint of morbid introspection that inevitably accompanies modern realism, with suicide as an honourable atonement for the mistakes of life. "It was well done," said Sheila. She bent down and kissed him on the forehead." "He" was Jasper Moriarty, who had hanged himself by his braces on the heavy knocker of Sheilah's outer door. "'Tis time to make an end, Brian," says Moira, whose voice is "strangely soft," as she waited for her husband to swim into death in the shimmering lake. So poor Brian puts himself and the Treaty from the path of his Republican wife. "Ireland takes all and asks all," he had said, before entering the water. "All that is beautiful and young and fair she turns into dust and ashes. She that is the island of broken hopes, of saints and cynics, the island of beautiful lies; a shadow-isle, spell-bound, the victim of her own magic; an angel haunted by apes. To everything that is beautiful on earth she has the thing that counters it. She that poisons herself, that destroys herself." There is much more of such arraignment of Ireland. It is a convenient way of shelving problems as these.

"The Isle of Ghosts." By Shaw Desmond Duckworth. 7/6 net.

Blind Raftery, poet and musician, lived—at least in Mr. Byrne's latest novel—during the days of Queen Anne, and spent his time in wandering about the country, with none to accompany him save an old soldier of fortune. Rich and poor welcomed him; for he was a gentleman, at a time when the old nobility were leaving the country for the outlandish Americas or France and Spain. A more subtle weapon than even outlawry was now working their destruction in the person of the money-lender, who, catering for their spendthrift habits, secured mortgages on their estates. It was by such means that Dafydd Evans, a relation of Clarogelwyn, had arisen to wealth. One night he invited Raftery to leave the common tavern where he was lodging for a place by his comfortable hearth, but the poet scorned the offer with a caustic verse. Then came Hilaria, the young Spanish cousin of Evans, who fell in love with Raftery. The poet was pleased when Evans came to say that he bore no malice, and so the pair were wed. This was the Welshman's revenge; for the girl had been his mistress during three years—a ruthless payment exacted by the usurer who had reared her after her father's death. Evans is beggared in the South Sea Bubble and we meet him, for the last time, seeking alms from Raftery after his triumph in Dublin, where he had been feted in the Irish House of Commons and the House of Lords. The story is full of Irish phrases and translations of poems—maybe of Carolan, but not of Raftery, who died in the last century. It is reminiscent of the author's early effort, "Messer Marco Polo," a happy *jeu d'esprit*.

"Blind Raftery." By Donn Byrne. Sampson Low. 6/- net.

Here is adventure a-plenty in China and its surrounding seas. To Java Jack, adventurer, and one time sergeant in the Foreign Legion, is unfolded, by a dying rock of humanity, an almost unbelievable tale of treasure, manhunting and Chinese torture. Promising to find this man's daughter and her treasure, he sets sail for the Isle of Five Palms on a yacht owned by Andy Callaghan and his sister-in-law, an American possessing too much money and a desire for thrills. Java is attacked by a Chinese girl, San Cheon, a tool of his enemies; but, finding that they have a common enemy in the person of Java's brother, who had brought about his disgrace in the Legion, the two become firm friends and San Cheon in the end sacrifices her life to save Java. Their boat is wrecked in a typhoon, but, after much exposure, they reach the island only to find that their enemies, too, have arrived. Java and his friends find the girl and her emerald cross, and the drama is almost completed on the island when they are rescued by a French yacht.

"Java Jack." By Oswell Blake. Ward Lock. 7/6 net.

When a girl goes out to India for her wedding it is rather disconcerting to find that her fiance has departed on a punitive expedition which is certain to last for some months. Tony is very fond of Felicia, but he is a young and care-free subaltern, a bad letter-writer, and very conscious of his impecuniosity. He knows that Felicia will be in good hands during his absence, and at the back of his mind there is the feeling that matters have been a little rushed. Felicia, on the other hand, while enjoying the experience of being a grass-widow among a group of cheery soldiers, feels conscious of neglect and equally conscious of a growing reluctance for Tony's return. The author handles this amusing and very understandable situation with humour and skill, and the sequel is convincing.

"The Grass Spinster." By C. C. Lewis. Jonathan Cape. 7/6 net.

"The Cartwright Gardens Murder" is a good mystery story, such as one expects from the hands of an expert like Mr. Fletcher. The clues are neither too numerous nor too obscure. In a few cases, in fact, they are even obvious, but the actual solution is baffling, and exacting readers may possibly accuse Mr. Fletcher of baulking the problem. In the last chapter the identity of the criminal is discovered, but no arrest has taken place, and one wonders, perhaps, Mr. Fletcher himself wondered—whether the actual evidence in the hands of the police could prove conclusive in a court of law.

"The Cartwright Gardens Murder." By J. S. Fletcher. Collins. 7/6 net.

## IRISH EXTRACTS.

The latest volume from the Educational Company of Ireland gives a number of excellent little passages of idiomatic Irish, some freshly composed to illustrate modes of greeting and correspondence, others taken from modern writers from North and South, and yet others picked from the best writers of the last three centuries. These representative passages are followed by brief explanations, with suggestions for compositions. Then grammatical and stylistic analyses follow, framed so as to enliven the student's understanding of his author's peculiarities. At the end there is a vocabulary of unaccustomed words.

This book, which is intended for the new Intermediate system, will be found useful by teachers of advanced classes—for whom there are few suitable works on the market. Perhaps, it is open to the criticism that the taste which it uses are too varied. The modern pieces, with their short sentences, simple grammar and colloquial vocabulary, are far removed from such a piece as "The King of Syria's Imprecation," which is a difficult piece extracted from a fifteenth-century manuscript. A hundred pages is too small a space in which to bring students from "Feidhlimidh Breagh" to learned old writers of the richest period of Irish writing. Some useful model letter-forms are hardly in place in the same book with learned old lays that call for wide acquaintance and deep reading for their appreciation. Furthermore, the source of every extract should be named. However, we have seen few such collections of extracts that were less open to such criticism, and none in which the annotations were more judicious and helpful. Perhaps, the educational programme is setting too much old stuff before us, more to blame than the publishers for the attractively wide range of this well-edited little volume. The book may be compared with the same publisher's collections of English verse for the new Intermediate course.

"Sliabh na Gaoidhre" (Fiosgeir of Gaelic). By P. O'Daly and J. O'Sullivan. Dublin: The Educational Company of Ireland. 2/6 net.

# PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

## THE WEEK'S BOOKS AT A GLANCE

**ART.**

**Adventures By Sea from Art of Old Time.** By Basil Lubbock. With Preface by John Masefield. London: The Studio. 25/- net.

[Reproductions, some in mounted and coloured plates, from old prints illustrating seamen's adventures. Mr. Masefield contributes three sonnets on the subject with which the book is concerned.]

**BIOGRAPHY.**

**Memories of Forty-Eight Years' Service.** By General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. London: Murray. 25/- net.

[A long period of service—from the battle of Isandhlwana to the Great War—is described. Exhaustive accounts are given of the Boer War, and of the fighting at Mons and Le Cateau in 1914.]

**The Passing Hour.** By W. L. Courtney. London: Hutchinson. 18/- net.

[Memories of life as a College Don at Oxford, an examiner, a journalist and a critic, with meditations on life and philosophy, by a writer who contrasts the new century unfavourably with the old.]

**FICTION.**

**Alice Awakens.** By Catherine Grant. **The Pathless Trail.** By Arthur O. Friel. Melrose. 7/6 net each.

**The Riches of the Poor Man.** By P. J. O'Connor Duffy. **Burns, Oates and Washbourne.** 5/- net.

**The Haunted Tree.** By Maria Conway Cenzier. Heinemann. 7/6 net.

**Negri of a Lark.** By Catherine Clark. **John Saturnall, Income.** By Allen Raymond. Hurst and Blackett. 7/6 net each.

**A Saturday Life.** By Radclyffe Hall. Arrowsmith. 7/6 net.

**Thumbs Up.** By Harold Avery. Nisbet. 7/6 net.

**Kept.** By Alec Waugh. Grant Richards. 7/6 net.

**Five People.** By Marjorie Bowen. **If To-day be Sunday.** By Dorothy Rogers. Ward, Lock. 7/6 net each.

**JUVENILE.**

**The Surprises of a King.** By Muriel Colyer. London: Ouseley. 3/6 net.

[A tale describing the startling adventures of King Climes and his Queen.]

**Kak: the Copper Sabines.** By Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Violet Irwin. London: Harrap. 5/- net.

[An illustrated account of life among the Eskimos and North American Indians, with wolves, bears, and explorers among the characters of the tale.]

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**The Culture of Bodies.** By Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart., F.R.H.S. London: Hutchinson. 10/6 net.

[Designed to meet the needs of both amateur and advanced horticulturist, this book—richly illustrated—describes the cultivation of every kind of bulbous plant and tuber.]

**A Garden Timesplece.** By M. G. Kennedy. London: Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

[A simple, practical guide to gardening, season by season, with beautiful photographic illustrations.]

**Pigs from Thistles.** By T. Earle Wel

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## FORTUNE FROM COCOA.

Mr. Joseph Rowntree, of Clifton Lodge, York, cocoa manufacturer, lately Chairman of Messrs. Rowntree and Co., Ltd., formerly a member of the York City Council, and for some years Chairman of the York Liberal Association, and a prominent Quaker, who died on February 24 last, aged 68 years, left unsettled property of the gross value of £220,336, with net personalty £101,350.

stated in his will:—"I desire to place on record that I am not this my will, bequesthing anything to public or charitable objects, because I have deemed it more desirable to meet those claims during my lifetime, and I have sought to do so by (amongst other ways) the establishment and endowment in 1904 of certain charitable trusts."

## KANTURK SHOW.

### SATISFACTORY ENTRIES.

The annual show and sale of registered bulls and heifers, under the auspices of the North Cork Branch of the Irish Dairy Shorthorn Breeders' Society, was held yesterday in Kanturk. The entries were large.

The prize-winners in the classes for bulls were:—Mr. William J. Philpott, Kanturk; Mrs. Culhane, Newtown; Mrs. T. Barry, Castlemagner, and Mr. T. J. Burton, Dromagh. The prize-winning animals were sold for about 45 guineas each.

The prize-winners in the classes for heifers were:—Mr. J. J. Hallidan, Banteer; Mr. Michael J. Cronin, Rathcools; Mr. T. J. Burton, Dromagh, and Mr. J. O'Mahony, Milford.

Nine bulls were awarded premiums at the sales.

The registered dairy bull realised from £25 to 40 guineas each, and the yearling heifers from registered dairy cows 16 to 22 guineas each.

## YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS.

## THE ARNOTT ESTATE.

### DEFENDANT'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, a unanimous decision was given by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Connor, and Mr. Justice Johnston in favour of the respondents, in the appeal of Lady FitzGerald Arnott against an order of Mr. Justice Murnaghan, removing her from the position of trustee of the trusts of the will of her husband, the late Sir John Arnott, Bart. The Court was also unanimously against the appellant in her counter-claim in connection with the accounts of the Arnott estate.

Sir John Alexander Arnott, Bart., and Mrs. Rosina Johnson, his sister, the plaintiffs in the action before Mr. Justice Murnaghan, were the respondents in the appeal.

### WELFARE OF THE BENEFICIARIES

Mr. Justice O'Connor, delivering judgment, in which the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Johnston concurred, said that Mr. Justice Murnaghan, from whose judgment the appeal was taken, had said that in an action like that before him the main guide to the Court should be the welfare of the beneficiaries, a principle which he (Mr. Justice O'Connor) thoroughly endorsed. Whatever might have been the differences of opinion between the plaintiff, Sir John Arnott, and the defendant in the administration of the trusts of the will of the testator; whatever might have been the faults on one side or the other, the Court was principally concerned with them in so far as they bore on the question whether the continuance of the defendant in her office as trustee would or would not be injurious to those who were interested in the trust estate.

This action was brought by Sir John Arnott, the eldest son of the late Sir John Arnott, and one of the trustees of his will, against Lady FitzGerald Arnott, the second wife, and widow of the testator, who was also a trustee of the will, to have her removed from the office of trustee on the ground that she had so persistently impeded and obstructed the administration of the trusts of the will that her removal was necessary for the effective administration of the trusts. One of the beneficiaries was joined with Sir John Arnott as co-plaintiff, but he would deal with the case as if the action were brought by Sir John Arnott as the sole plaintiff. There was no doubt that the present situation had been caused by personal friction, and that it had its origin in the discovery by the defendant that the testator had placed her in a subordinate position and made the plaintiff the dominant factor in the execution of the trusts. This was effected by Clause 18 of the will, by which the testator declared that all the powers and authorities vested in his trustees shall be vested in, and exercised by, the plaintiff, solely as if in the whole the sole trustee of the will, and that he should have complete and uncontrolled power of management of all his property of every kind, with power to sell, buy in, and vary investments at his sole and uncontrolled discretion, and without the concurrence or any reference to his co-trustees. From the very first the defendant refused to be bound by this clause. She disputed its validity, and claimed equal rights with the plaintiff. She tested its validity by taking out an originating summons on the 20th January, 1899, in the Court of the late Sir Andrew Porter, Master of the Rolls, who, by an order dated the 30th January, 1899, declared for the validity of the clause, and that its effect was to vest in the plaintiff in this action the powers and authorities conferred on the testator's trustees as if he were the sole trustee, so as to bind the defendant in this action to carry out the decisions of the plaintiff arrived at in good faith.

### ALWAYS IN REBELLION.

If he were to give a detailed history of what had happened during the course of the administration from the date of that order to the institution of the present action, he would occupy an abnormal amount of time. It was not necessary for him to do so. The evidence had been scanned in the closest way, and after hearing and reading it he was of opinion that it proved conclusively that the defendant never loyally accepted the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, but was always in rebellion against it, and she seized every opportunity for evading it, and by doing so caused her co-trustee endless trouble and impeded the administration of the estate; and, finally, having failed to have her way in many matters, and after the lapse of twenty-three years, she launched the charge against the plaintiff of having forged his father's will. This circumstance, if it stood alone, would be sufficient to convince the defendant of an abnormality in constitution which made her a most unsuitable person to act as trustee and a most trying person to co-operate with.

For this very gross conduct of the defendant in the past she made the excuse that the charge was made in the heat of the moment when she was smarting under the refusal of the plaintiff to allow the signing of a memorial to his father. To this he would refer later on, but the charge of forgery could not be explained away by the excuse of momentary anger. It was made and repeated by her in written documents on six separate occasions between October, 1922, and May, 1925. So much for the excuse of momentary anger. "Would anyone like to continue business relations with a person who made such a charge against him?" But that was not the only charge which the defendant made against the plaintiff. Part of the testator's estate consisted of 1,973 Ordinary shares of £5 each in the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, and the plaintiff, so far back as the year 1898, acting, as he alleged, with the full concurrence of the defendant, took over these shares in part satisfaction of his legacy of £60,000 under the will at a valuation of £3 10s. per share. The defendant joined in signing a document appropriating these shares to the plaintiff, and a short time afterwards alleged that she did not understand the transaction and complained that she was not given all information. This complaint having been made, the plaintiff at once cancelled the transaction and restored the shares to the estate. The terms on which this matter was concluded might be seen by reference to a letter of the defendant to the plaintiff dated 31st October, 1898, in which she wrote: "Mr. Lane"—that was the solicitor who was acting for the trustees—" was here yesterday, and we had a satisfactory interview." Later on in the letter she said: "I may have expressed myself too strongly in speaking to Mr. Lane. However, as you have been good enough to concede the point in question, I trust there is an end to this unfortunate difference of opinion. Let us be thankful that all has been so wisely arranged and be satisfied to leave well alone." Would it be believed that, after what appeared to be a satisfactory settlement of the dispute, and after the lapse of twenty-five years, the transaction was raked up and made the foundation of a charge of fraud against the plaintiff?

### A MOST SERIOUS CHARGE.

The defendant's counsel, in the prudent discharge of his duty, disclaimed any charge of fraud, but not so the defendant herself. She persisted in accusing the plaintiff and Mr. Lane, the trustee's solicitor, of contriving to slip in, along with a number of other papers, an appropriation of the Bristol shares, so that she might sign it without comprehending it, and did so sign it. She said further in her evidence that she did not trust Mr. Lane or the plaintiff; that she was tricked into signing a document and was deceived. That was a most serious charge to make, and as it involved character, he thought that it was necessary to go particularly into the facts. These Bristol shares were put down in the schedule of assets at their face value that was £5. That was explained by the fact that there was no market in the shares, and that in such a case the Revenue authorities insist on the face values, although in many cases that was not the true value. The plaintiff arranged to take over these shares at a valuation, and the sinister suggestion was made that he wanted to get them at a price less than their face value. The account given by the plaintiff was quite different. He stated that he discussed the matter with the defendant and went fully into the valuation of the shares was made by the estate auditors and a shipping expert. As soon as he learnt that the defendant objected to his taking the shares he at once withdrew. The truth was that this accusation against the plaintiff, after the lapse of nearly twenty-five years, was nothing more than a blow struck in bitter strife and for the purpose of giving annoyance. In his opinion, there was not a shadow of justification for the charge of trickery or other dishonesty on the plaintiff's part. It was an appropriation of the Bristol shares. It was a charge having no more substance than the charge of forgery. How could Sir John Arnott be fairly expected to continue to act with such a co-trustee?

The defendant brought another equally grave charge of dishonesty against the plaintiff. She accused him of giving large luncheon parties at the Cork Park races at the expense of the estate. This charge was completely disproved by the plaintiff's evidence, and it was scarcely worth while to occupy time with details of it. As in the case of the other charges, it was manifest that this charge was made, after a long lapse of time, for the purpose of annoyance. Notwithstanding the conduct of the defendant that he had described, it was represented by the able counsel for the defendant that, if she had one fault, it was too great anxiety faithfully to carry out the trusts of the will. They had one curious illustration of her intense desire to do what was right. The testator died on the 28th March, 1868. He was duly and decently interred at the expense of the estate. A short time afterwards the defendant proposed to remove the remains to another place in the cemetery, and erect in his honour a handsome monument. He was bound to say that she deserved nothing but commendation and respect for this tribute of love to a very distinguished and noble husband, but it was a pity that she spoiled this action by making it an occasion some twenty years after for a discreditable proceeding. When she conceived the idea of a monument she asked the plaintiff to pay the expense out of the trust estate, and plaintiff refused on the ground that he could not do so legally. In this the plaintiff was absolutely right. The defendant then erected a monument at her own expense, which she defrayed. All honour to her for having done so; but she renewed this claim which she had originally made for the payment of the cost of the monument out of the trusts of the estate. Again the plaintiff refused, as he was bound to do. The testator, by his will, directed that any difficulty arising in the administration of the estate or the carrying into effect of the trusts of the will should be submitted by the trustees for decision to the Chancery Division of the High Court, and it was obvious that was where she should have gone. The country was, unfortunately, in a very disturbed condition at the time the defendant brought that action, and there had been set up courts called Republican Courts, and she impleaded the plaintiff in one of those courts and got judgment against him (afterwards set aside) for a considerable sum, indemnifying her for a portion of the expense of the monument.

### ANOTHER FORM OF ANNOYANCE.

When the defendant instituted these proceedings she or her advisers knew perfectly well that the plaintiff could not legally act under its decree. He had no doubt that, acting in disregard of the express direction in her husband's will, she summoned her co-trustee before the Republican Court for the purpose of giving annoyance. This was the lady who, they were told, had only one infirmity—the too anxious desire to carry out the trusts of her husband's will. The annoyance did not stop there: it assumed another form—the sending of postcards with nasty insinuations and suggestions to the plaintiff and his wife and employés of the *Irish Times* newspaper and other persons, the plain and manifest purpose being to annoy and humiliate. With all this evidence before him, he could come to no other conclusion than that the defendant was an impossible person to work with, and that she was absolutely unfit to be a trustee of the will. She had already occasioned great expense to the estate by her obstinate refusal to recognise the position of authority in which the plaintiff was placed by the testator's will. If she continued to act as trustee, there was nothing to be expected, having regard to what had already happened, but a repetition of her previous conduct. Her continuance in office might have the appalling result of her becoming the sole trustee of a vast estate, the administration of which required business capacity of a very high order. In his opinion, there were coercive reasons for removing her from the trusteeship.

He had said at the commencement that the guiding principle for the Court in a case like the present was that the interest of the beneficiaries should be the main consideration, but he did not accept the proposition that it should be the only consideration. As there was a duty to the beneficiaries, so also, he thought, there was a duty owing by the Court to the trustees. They were entitled to protection, and, if they were subject to treatment which made their office unbearable, they were entitled to seek relief from the Court. On the facts of this case, he was of opinion that there was no satisfactory course open except to remove the defendant from the trusteeship. It was with the utmost reluctance that he arrived at such conclusion. If the history of the case permitted him to entertain any hope of a real change in the attitude of the defendant towards the plaintiff; if he had any assurance that she accepted the position assigned to her by the testator, and would act loyally under the decision of the late Sir Andrew Porter, he would be slow to remove her, no matter what her past transgressions; but it plainly appeared that she was still in rebellion against the will, and was determined, if possible, to evade the provisions of the 18th clause. But an assurance of a memorial by the defendants' counsel which required serious notice. It was contended that she still remained, as she originally was, an executor of the will—that the residuary estate was still vested in her and the plaintiff as executors, and not as trustees, and that there was no power to remove her from her office of executor. It was his opinion that under the will, and on the facts, the whole of the unadministered real and personal estate of the testator was, at the commencement of this action, vested in the plaintiff and the defendant as trustees, and not as executors. Therefore, it appeared that the entire administration of the estate, so far as the beneficiaries were concerned, was intended to be given to trustees as trustees, and they must, if an ambiguous position had been created, attribute the action of the person who was both trustees and executors, to them in the character in which it was intended by the testator they should act.

### THE COUNTER-CLAIM.

Dealing with the counterclaim of the defendant, that the plaintiff, Sir John Arnott, should be ordered to furnish a full and complete account of all dealings with the trust estate from the death of the testator—that was, from the 28th March, 1868, a period covering twenty-seven years, down to the present time—Mr. Justice O'Connor said that in his experience of administration suits he had never come across so extravagant a claim. From the very beginning, yearly accounts prepared by professional accountants were regularly furnished to the defendant, and they were never objected to. The claim was met by the overwhelming answer of *laches* and acquiescence. There must be some limit of time. There must be some bar by acquiescence, or else trustees would have no protection from the stalest of demands.

Mr. Justice O'Connor then dealt fully with the various items in the counterclaim, and set out reasons why they should not be entertained. In all the circumstances, he said, he had formed the opinion that there were no *bona fides* in the counterclaim. The staleness of the demands, continued acquiescence, and the occasion on which the claim was made, stamped it as nothing more than a mere counter-blow, delivered in *extremis* by the action of the plaintiff. In his opinion, this appeal should be dismissed, with costs to be paid by the appellant to the respondents. In this result, it was unnecessary to deal with an omission by the plaintiff in the prosecution of the appeal. It appeared at the conclusion of the argument that the judgment of Mr. Justice Murnaghan was followed up by the appointment by the Court of Mr. Loftus Arnott as a new trustee in lieu of the defendant, who was removed, and that the entire residuary estate was vested by order in the plaintiff, Sir John Arnott, and Mr. Loftus Arnott. The latter, in these circumstances, ought to have been made a party to this appeal, as his rights were involved, but as the refusal of the appeal left his position untouched, there was no necessity for bringing him in.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs against the appellant.

Mr. Jellett, K.C., Mr. Overend, K.C., and Mr. Ryland (instructed by Mr. W. M. A. McCracken) appeared for the appellant; and Mr. S. L. Brown, K.C., Mr. Herbert Wilson, K.C., and Mr. Marman (instructed by Messrs. Casey, Clay and Collins) for the respondents.

## POSSESSION OF TWO FARMS.

### JUDGMENT IN CARLOW CASE.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MURNAGHAN.)

The hearing was resumed of the action brought by John Lennon, farmer, of Tomars Upper, Carlow, against Timothy Carpenter, farmer, Baheen House, Old Leighlin, Carlow, for possession of two farms of land, containing 70 acres odd and 45 acres odd, situated respectively at Tomars Upper and Ballyowen Park, and for an injunction restraining the defendant from trespassing upon the lands and from interfering with the plaintiff's use and occupation of them. The plaintiff also sought an account with regard to the board and maintenance in his dwelling-house of the defendant and his sister since December, 1922, when, by permission, they came to reside with him, and also with regard to the stock which the defendant had brought on to the lands.

The defendant's case was that by verbal contract he was to reside permanently with the plaintiff and assist him in work on the farm and apply the profits to reducing the plaintiff's overdraft of £1,563 in the bank, the defendant to pay £300 to the bank and be jointly liable with the plaintiff for the overdraft. The defendant counter-claimed for £285 for work done and money lent.

Counsel—Mr. Jellett, K.C., and Mr. Geoghegan (instructed by Mr. P. J. Byrne) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Luptcn, K.C., and Mr. Bacon (instructed by Mr. John Deggan) for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Murnaghan gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff in the action generally, and awarded him £178 damages in respect of the trespass. He dismissed the claims with reference to board and maintenance. He found for the defendant on his counter-laim, and awarded him £93 for money lent and the price of a heifer, the property of the defendant, which was sold by the plaintiff.

## WOLFHILL COLLIERIES.

### APPLICATION BY LAND BANK.

In the matter of the Wolfhill Collieries, Ltd., an application was made on behalf of the National Land Bank, Ltd., holders of debentures, for an order giving directions as to whether the works of the collieries in Offaly should be closed down; as to how the underground machinery was to be dealt with—whether expert advice should be taken on the advisability of saving same, and as to whether the pumping should be continued until such advice was obtained.

In an affidavit by Eustace J. Shott, receiver and manager, it was stated that since 1st December last the mines, by special arrangement, had been worked under the administration of a committee of mine workers, who retained the proceeds of the sale of the coal, which they distributed amongst themselves as wages. Under this arrangement it was necessary, in order to keep the mines free from water, to expend £2,658. That only represented part of the loss incurred in the working of the mines, as no allowance had been made for the payment of interest on the company's bank overdraft, which at present amounted approximately to £50,000, and no allowance had been made for depreciation of machinery, rents, royalties and insurance. Since its incorporation the company's accounts showed very heavy losses each year. In September last a mining expert from London made a report, in which he stated that it was not practicable to put the collieries on a working basis, free from loss, without finding capital to the extent of at least £25,000.

Mr. Nolan Whelan, who appeared for the Committee of mine workers, said that they were prospective purchasers, and that they were prepared to make an offer for the mine as a going concern, and he asked his Lordship to continue the existing arrangement up to the end of March, so that the mine would be kept free of water and the machinery not destroyed. They would only ask £50 a week to be contributed to their expenses for four weeks.

Mr. Justice Murnaghan said that there was no fund from which the money was to come. He made an order giving liberty to the receiver to seek expert advice on the salving of the machinery, after which, if the advice was not favourable, he was to be at liberty to close down the mines, he to make the necessary arrangements to keep the mines from being flooded in the meantime. As to negotiations for purchase, he placed no restriction on the receiver.

Mr. Dickie, K.C., and Mr. Henry (instructed by Messrs. James O'Connor and Co.) appeared for the National Land Bank.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT.

## CUSTOMS CHARGES.

### POSTMEN SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

(BEFORE MR. COLLINS, K.C.)

A case involving fraud on the Revenue was heard, when Captain Moynihan prosecuted two postmen for misappropriating Customs charges on parcels which were entrusted to them for delivery.

The men were William Joseph Raitt, head postman, Ballsbridge District Post Office, and John Doyle, temporary postman. Evidence was given by Captain Moynihan as to the tracing of the offences, and both prisoners pleaded guilty.

Raitt was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and Doyle to one month.

### DESERTED FAMILY.

William Phelan, an ex-British soldier, with a pension of 28s. 9d. per week, was charged with the desertion of his wife and two children, aged seven and four years.

Mrs. Phelan stated that she had not received any money from her husband since January 17th last. When he worked he was wages were 32s. 6d. per week, and out of this sum he gave her £2 18s. He was fond of drink, and when he got into debt she had to pay his bills.

Mr. Collins said that the family would have starved but for charity; and it was pointed out by an inspector of the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children that the children seemed to be in a very bad state.

The defendant said that he had not drawn any pension since January 19th, last, but expected to get £14, out of which he promised to give his wife £13 next week.

The case was adjourned for a week in order that the defendant might have an opportunity of carrying out his promise.

### UNREGISTERED FIRMS.

John Shorton and Cecil Nash, partners in flour and mill business at 47 Rathmines road, were fined £1 each for failing to register under the Business Names Act. For a similar offence a fine of 7s. 6d. was imposed on John Morris, 29 and 30 Fishamble street.

## DAIL EIREANN COURTS.

### SALE OF A CORK FARM.

(BEFORE MR. COMMISSIONER KENNY.)

A motion was heard with regard to the sale of a farm at Gurteenaduig, near Bantry, Co. Cork. It appeared that the case arose out of a family dispute, the plaintiffs being John D. Collins and his wife, Ellen Collins. The defendants were Dennis, John, Ellen and Annie Collins, sons and daughters of the plaintiffs. An order was made by the District Court in Bantry in May of last year directing the plaintiffs to sell the house and farm at Gurteenaduig to the defendant, Dennis Collins, for £450, and the present application was that that sale be not further proceeded with, and that the plaintiff, John D. Collins, be at liberty to put up the farm for sale by public auction.

In support of the application, Mr. P. Cunniam (instructed by Messrs. J. J. Healy and Co.), for the plaintiffs, referred to an affidavit of John D. Collins, in which it was stated that there was no likelihood of the defendant being able to purchase, and the farm was lying practically derelict. It was also stated that the trouble had been caused by the unwarrantable claims of defendants to ownership of the farm, that they used violence in support of their claims, and that the plaintiff (John D. Collins) had been beaten by some of the defendants.

Mr. Commissioner Kenny made an order that John D. Collins be at liberty to put the farm up for sale by public auction, and appointing as auctioneer Mr. Patrick Carey, of Skibbereen, who is to have liberty to receive private bids for the farm.

## PANIC IN A HOME.

### OLD PEOPLE FRIGHTENED BY NEIGHBOURING FIRE.

Inmates of an institution for old people at Waterford became panic-stricken in the early hours of yesterday morning, when a fire broke out in Ryan's public-house, Newgate street, near the home. A large number of the old people ran into the streets scantily attired. The attendants, however, speedily reassured them and no personal injuries are reported.

The public-house and contents were destroyed. The damage, which is estimated at £300, is covered by insurance.


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CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

## KIDNAPPING IN CO. WESTMEATH.

### KEPT PRISONER FOR FOUR MONTHS.

### VICTIM JUST OUT OF HOSPITAL.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN.)

The trial of five small farmers' sons, who refused to recognise the Court, recalled the kidnapping of Thomas Manley, a farmer, in Co. Westmeath last July; his sufferings at the hands of his captors, who made him walk through bogs from place to place and took him all over the country, confining him periodically in outhouses little better than dungeons; and his ultimate rescue by Civic Guards after four months' captivity. Manley gave evidence, stating that, as a result of his experiences, he had been in a hospital until yesterday.

The accused—all young men from Co. Westmeath and Tipperary—were Patrick McCabe (Coole), Patrick McCabe (Tromroe), Stephen Murphy, David Fitzgerald, and Thomas Fitzgerald. There were two charges—of conspiring together to arrest Thomas Manley and hold him in custody; and of having illegal possession of firearms, shotguns and rifles. The prisoners did not plead, and a plea of not guilty was entered.

In his statement for the prosecution, Mr. Carrigan, K.C., said that Manley, who had done no wrong to anybody and had never mixed himself up with politics, was led about the country by night "like a tinker's dog," put into outrageous stables like a beast, and passed from one party of men to another. When he was eventually liberated he was in the last stages of misery and decrepitude. It was gratifying that since the arrest of the five men in the dock there had been absolute peace in Westmeath.

Manley's evidence was that the man who kidnapped him declared that they were acting under orders of the I.R.A.; they took his private papers, and then began the trek through the country. For twenty-one days he was confined in a room looking out on a "wall" of barbed wire. A man purporting to be a doctor was brought in and testified to his being "able for any amount of abuse."

Manley, who was in the witness box for nearly two hours, detailed his experiences in full, and said that during a drive in a motor car he was told that he was near Galway, but knew that he was just outside Kells. During his captivity he was told to prepare for a courtmartial. His shirt was torn open, a revolver was placed over his heart, and, with his Rosary beads in his hand, he was compelled to answer questions relating to his bank and cheque books, and to a sum of money secured from the sale of a farm.

After a drive through Co. Meath the witness refused to enter a certain dilapidated outhouse, and his life threatened. He turned on his captors and defied them to "shoot away." There were other prisoners in the one of the houses visited, and two of these were liberated on the 28th August.

All five prisoners were found guilty of conspiring to kidnap and, with one exception—Patrick McCabe (Tromroe)—guilty also of possession of firearms. They were put back for sentence.

## DRUMCONDRA BANK RAID.

### EX-BANK MANAGER ON TRIAL: JURY DISAGREES.

James Atcheson, formerly manager of the Ulster Bank at Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, who was convicted earlier in the week on a charge of assaulting and robbing an employé of the National Bank in Dublin, was in the dock again, charged this time with conspiring to rob the National Bank, Drumcondra. The jury failed to agree, and Atcheson was put back.

With him was Patrick Curtis, who was also charged in connection with the assault. Curtis, however, was found not guilty on both counts, and was discharged. Neither prisoner was professionally represented.

Mr. Carrigan explained that two other men, who were charged with the prisoners in connection with the conspiracy, had pleaded guilty. The bank employé (Page) who had been assaulted entered this case also. It was through his resource and courage in slamming the door of the bank in the face of these men that the bank had the exceptional good luck of not being robbed. Two nights before this incident Atcheson called on the manager of the bank and represented himself as an "old friend." He then brought about a conversation about the arrangements of the bank—as to when the doors were opened, how they were kept, and whether they were recorded. This information the manager gave guilelessly. The excuse which Atcheson gave for asking the information was that he himself had been "raided" in Castlerea.

In reply to Atcheson, Mr. Slattery said that the conversation which they had was one that would be natural as between two bank officials.

Atcheson then called Vincent Croghan, a prisoner who had pleaded guilty, and asked: Who planned the raid on the bank? Leo Fitzgerald.

Did I know about it? No.

Did I know the revolver was in your bag? Not to my knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carrigan, the witness said that Atcheson owed a sum of £20 to his landlord, the amount being the debt of both of them. The man Curtis went by the name of "Waxer Moloney." The witness got the revolver from the man named Leonard.

Mr. Carrigon—That is not in accord with your signed statement.

The witness then said that the man whom he knew as Moloney owned the revolver. Atcheson knew nothing about the plan to rob the bank, or of the man with the poor relief who was to be "held up" in Summerhill.

Atcheson then addressed the jury, stating that he would appeal against the decision of the Court in regard to the assault and robbery.

Curtis, in his statement, said that when he was given the guns he did not know what he had got to do with them.

## SHOOTING AT CIVIC GUARDS.

Thomas Burke, Co. Tipperary, pleaded guilty to shooting at John J. Knott and Thomas Hunt, members of the Civic Guard, and with being in illegal possession of a revolver on May 24th, 1924.

Mr. Joseph Healy (instructed by Mr. John Carrigan, solicitor, Thurles), who appeared for the accused, said that on the day of the offence Burke got drunk, had a row with two other men, and fired a shot at the Civic Guards. The accused did not own the revolver, and gave himself up a day or two after the occurrence.

Mr. Justice Sullivan said that, even assuming that this was a drunken freak, he could not look upon the offence lightly. He committed the accused to prison for six months.

## SEVEN YEARS FOR ARMED ROBBERS.

Frank Gibbons and Michael O'Rourke, who had been convicted of an armed raid on the Athy Post Office on the 5th December last, were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

## STORE CATTLE SALE.

MESSRS. R. AND J. WILKINSON.

There was again a good show of useful types of feeding cattle, which met a good demand, but the extreme prices ruling last week were hardly repeated. The larger proportion of the entries was composed of aged bullocks, which sold as follow:—22s 10/- (53/6), £25 10/- (58/6), £25 5/- (54/6); £21 5/- (52/6), £20 10/- (55/-), £20 10/- (53/6), £20 10/- (49/6), £19 10/- (48/6), £19 (54/6), £18 15/- (47/6), £18 (52/-), £17 10/- (50/-), etc. Polled bullocks made £27 10/- (52/-), £25 5/- (51/-), £22 (47/6), £17 5/- (42/6). Best lots of heifers at £23, £20, £19 15/-, £17, average 55/- per cwt. Aurora crosses at from £17 to £23 5/-, making from 53/- to 58/-.


The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that the number of persons recorded on the registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain on the 23rd March last was 1,901,300—17,906 less than a week ago, but 157,781 more than a year ago.


## PRODUCE AND FOOD MARKETS.

### CATTLE.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN CATTLE, North Circular road, Thursday.—The official register of entries this morning indicates some reduction in supplies as compared with last week, but from casual observation the market looked of much the same dimensions as before, if not larger, with regard to cattle; however, the show in point of quality was very rough and unfinished in both departments, and tended to make the market slow, tedious and irregular all round. For the few fancy cattle and sheep suitable to Easter trade previous prices were about topped, otherwise the market had a decidedly easier, if not actually cheaper, trend, and at a late hour there was still a considerable number of animals yet uncashed—nor did a clearance look at all possible. Business was practically confined to home trade requirements; the few Northern men gave local butchers some opposition for the nicer descriptions of exhibits. Of course, shippers are practically cut out from here owing to the comparatively high prices prevailing at this side. Cattlemen are still drawing principally on Norwich and Scotch markets for stallfeds, and besides the number of Canadian cattle already due, 2,181 were shipped on the 1st inst. for Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Cardiff. It might be mentioned with reference to Canadian cattle that the steers are coming forward in exceptionally grand condition, and even the best Irish cattle have little chance in competition with them, as they are almost entirely free from bruises and other damage in transit, which cannot be said of Irish cattle, although the journey is much narrower. Canadian cattle, too, are reported to be in splendid condition, and are down for this week's shipments, viz., from 8 dollars 24 to 8.45 average per 100lbs. for best, and around 7.50 to 8.00 for good quality. Fat cows are shipped at 6.00 to 7.50, and bulls at 5.25 to 6.00. Now that the spring lamb season is opening there is less demand for hogget lambs for the other side of the water; in fact, the conspicuous absence of both cattle and sheep shippers is leaving our market very quiet and uncertain.

| | Numbers on sale this week. | as compared with last. | Corresponding weeks. 1924. | 1923. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle ..... | 2,465 | decrease 364 | 2,839 | 2,285 |
| Sheep ..... | 4,167 | decrease 200 | 5,165 | 4,286 |
| Veal calves ... | 3 | decrease 3 | 15 | 10 |

The beast trade gave a somewhat meagre number of handy weighted finished cattle to draw upon for local consumption, and for this best average run of bullocks and heifers scale prices worked out at from 54s. to 56s. per cwt., and for the nicer selections, say, 57s. 6d. on foot. More ordinary descriptions of cattle averaged from, say, 49s. to 54s., and leaner and rougher sorts back to, perhaps, 42s. 6d. or less in some instances. Beef cows and slaughter bulls were more in evidence and much in favour, which made prices a bit uneven. Anything beating 46s. per cwt. was exceptional, although a few extra nice lots rated up to 48s. and, occasionally, around 50s. per cwt. Medium classes of this meat may be reckoned as from 38s. to 44s. per cwt., and inferior cows back as low as 30s. on foot, and a very tedious sale.

The sheep trade was particularly quiet and presented no new feature of interest to comment upon. Prime qualities of wethers were scarce, and these rated well up to last day's prices, but otherwise for sheep were rather uncertain to approximate per lb. Last week's Department of Agriculture's test quotations were given as 90s. to 96s. per cwt. for prime wethers, and 65s. to 90s. for best to prime run of ewes; from 77s. 6d. to 81s. per cwt. for hoggets. Taking to-day's prices as ranging £4 10s. to £5 for wethers, and £2 5s. to £3 18s. and £4 5s. for ewes, with £3 to £4 12s. 6d. per head for hoggets, about fits the situation to-day in the per cwt. quotations named, and those interested can figure out for themselves this sum per lb. on the 4/7th meat calculation. Our prices were approximate at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for best wethers, and from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. for more ordinary descriptions of mutton. There were a few spring lambs on market, but a considerable number are now available on order. Those offered to-day made from £3 to £4 and £4 15s. each.

DUBLIN DAIRY CATTLE (N.C.R.) — There were 214 exhibits of milch and springing cattle on offer, and prices were slow and quiet to maintain. For really nice fresh stockers terms averaged from £26 to £28 and £30 apiece, but exceptionally well finished genuine milkers made £34 and £35 per head. For the ordinary and secondary classes of milchers prices ranged from £20 to £25. Only a small and weedy kind of stockers not much in favour, and rated mainly as cheap.

DUBLIN PIG MARKET (N.C.R.).—There were 954 head of swine penned for sale on this market, an increase of 61 over last day's entries. The attendance of buyers was good, although Englishmen were not much in evidence. Trade altogether was satisfactorily supported on about last week's lines both with regard to buying and prices; everything in useful or finished condition cleared off freely. Prices were firm, and were from £4 15/- to £5 and £5 5/- per cwt.; the majority of the latter priced animals only went to Northern men. Plainer sorts of hogs around £4 10/- per cwt. Sow pigs showed a further improvement, and were a free trade at from 75/- to 85/- per cwt. Forward meaty stores continue to sell well, and are relished over here, but others slow and neglected.

THOMASTOWN MARKET.—The price of fat pigs increased by 2/- to 98/- per cwt at Thomastown fair on the 1st inst. This is the highest price for the year. The high price is attributed to the great scarcity prevailing owing to a large number of farmers and pig feeders discontinuing the industry, because of the low price hitherto prevailing.

BIRMINGHAM.—Arrival of pigs still small, and values firm for bacons and small pigs, with sows slightly easing. Good demand for best curers. Bacons 19/-, curers 18/6 to 19/-, and sows 14/- per score, dead weight.

YORK.—Good show of Irish stores, but fewer than last week. Better entry of English cattle, which were fuller of flesh than last week. Prices are about and trade ruled slow and late rates maintained. Dairy cattle in shorter supply, with rather improved trade, but prices little fower. Bigger entry also; quiet trade at low money.

BRISTOL.—Beef in moderate supply at 110/- per cwt., best quality; mutton and lees moderate supply, 1/7 to 1/8 per lb. About 300 store cattle offered; trade quiet. Higher prices; all sold. Milch cows up to £40 for extra.

### GRAIN

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES.—BALTIC.—WHEAT—A quiet tone pervaded the floating and forward corn markets and prices were the turn in buyers favour despite the recent firmness in American centres. The Ion, 5,449 tons Rosario, 23/10c., arrived Falmouth, and sold at about 37/6 c. and thence Plate terms to Italian sailers 35/9, Australian April 60/9, Rosario 35/10c. April 59/9, April 59/10c. about 58/6, Russian April 59/9, Plate 59/10c. about 58/6, Russian quiet, No. 1 Northern Manitoba April sold 59/9, May 60/-, Australian April sellers 59/6, choice white Karachi May-June 57/6, Rosario 58/10c. April 59/6, per 480lbs. MAIZE—Carpet terms quiet, 41s. sold 39/6, May 39/6, Plate steamers April-May sellers 41/-, May-June 38/6, July-August 37/6, Jan.-Feb. New 37/-, Jan.-Feb. April 40/-. Parcels slow. Plate May-June sold 35/- to 36/-, June-July 35/9 per 480lbs. BARLEY—Cargoes quiet, Californian July-August sellers 42/3, August-September 41/-, per 448lbs., American malting 48lbs. April 35/3, No. 4 Canadian May sellers 34/-, May-June 34/6, June-July 31/- per 400lbs. OATS quiet. Plate f.a.q. February-March sellers 24/9, March-April, April-May 24/6, May-June 24/3, South African, Cape March-April 24/6, Orange Free State 23/6, Algoa March-April 24/6 per 336lbs.

LIVERPOOL.—American and Argentine cables turned out about as expected, and forward deliveries of WHEAT here showed little change in values at the outset,

# SHANNON POWER SCHEME

## DEBATE IN DAIL LASTS SEVEN HOURS.

## THE PROBLEM OF DEMAND.

In Dail Eireann yesterday evening the Minister for Industry and Commerce moved a resolution calling for immediate legislation to carry into effect the scheme for the harnessing of the Shannon.

He said that the scheme would be run not by the firm of Siemens-Schuckert, but as a Government scheme to the extent that it would be backed by the Government, which would take in hand the financing of it. Two bills would be introduced for the purposes of the scheme.

It was proposed to give Messrs. Siemens the contract for the supply of all materials at world prices, and to offer the Siemens Union at the minimum tender the civil engineering and constructional work. The Government reserved the right of testing quality and prices of material, and of satisfying itself that the prices quoted for constructional work were not higher than those at which it could be done by any other reputable firm.

It would also stipulate for use of Irish materials wherever reasonably practicable.

The debate lasted seven hours, and was adjourned.

### MINISTER'S SPEECH.

### THE PARTIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Mr. McGilligan, in proposing his motion, spoke for an hour and a quarter. Although he had to quote many figures, he used no notes and only once consulted the White Paper. The motion was:—

Whereas the experts appointed by the Government to examine the proposals of Siemens-Schuckert for the hydro-electric exploitation of the River Shannon have reported in favour of the adoption with modifications of the partial development scheme, and

Whereas Dail Eireann is of opinion that steps should be taken forthwith to give effect to the proposals recommended in the experts' report:

Now, therefore, it is hereby resolved that it is expedient that the necessary legislation be introduced at the earliest possible date to enable the said proposals to be carried into effect in accordance with the White Paper setting out the correspondence between the Department of Industry and Commerce and Siemens-Schuckert, and that meanwhile such preparatory arrangements as are practicable with a view to expediting the commencement of work on the scheme should be proceeded with.

The Minister said that for the purpose of keeping the debate within the proper limits he wished to draw attention to the phrase in the first paragraph of the motion, "the adoption with modifications of the partial development scheme." There had been three proposals—first, full development; second, partial development, and, third, the experts' modification of partial development. It was the third proposal, and that only, that the House was asked to discuss.

He assumed that there was no necessity to repeat the general outlines of the whole scheme, which he had given to the House last December, and which were generally known. He would deal with the partial development scheme, as explained above, from four points of view only. Those points were:—

(1) Drainage (or, more accurately, prevention of flooding); (2) Fisheries; (3) Navigation; (4) How far can a market for power be found in the country?

#### DRAINAGE.

More objections had appeared under the heading of what was called drainage than on any other point. Around Portumna, where at the moment there was excess of flooding, there was organised opposition to the proposal on the ground that it would result in extra flooding in that neighbourhood. By the partial development scheme the level of the river would not be raised anywhere, and the maximum height of Lough Derg would not be increased. One thing, however, would happen. In the present conditions the maximum flood height of the lake lasted for about one month. Under the scheme that period would be increased to four months, and possibly five. No new flooding could be caused, but the existing flooding would be worse in the proportion of one month to four or five months. That would be the effect of the regulation of the maximum height of the lake. Beyond Meelick there would be no effect of the partial development scheme.

What was the proposal to meet that? Below O'Brien's Bridge the river would be diverted into a canal, and would have that course and its own bed to follow. The greater part of the water would go through the canal, which would be built up high enough to prevent flooding along its banks. The tail race would carry off all the water from the canal without any danger of flooding. The water left in the bed of the river would not be sufficient to cause flooding between Limerick and O'Brien's Bridge.

#### EMBANKMENTS.

The experts' judgment was that the regulation of the maximum height of the lake would be felt as far as Meelick. The protection against that would be embankments to render flooding impossible. Embankments would be made at every point where flooding could occur. The experts took the level of the highest flood recorded for the past thirty years, and the embankments up to Meelick would be four feet above that height.

They had, however, gone further with the question of protection, for the embankments would be continued from Meelick to Banagher. The result would be that as between the exit from Lough Derg up to Banagher the river would be so embanked that no flooding could be caused, even if the floods were as high as the highest recorded in thirty years. The joining rivers, such as the Brosna, would also be embanked. Besides that, obstructions in the river, although not affecting the power scheme, would be removed, and there would in consequence be alleviation of flooding between Banagher and Athlone.

#### PERCOLATION.

Certain water finding its way by percolation through the embankments, or falling on the land outside the embankments, would be dealt with by three different methods—side drains, pumping stations and syphons. In that connection, Mr. McGilligan scoffed at the suggestion contained in what he called one of the "more absurd" criticisms of the scheme, that provision had not been made for the maintenance of the embankments and for the working of the pumps. That had been attended to, and was borne on the maintenance charges of the plant.

The experts referred to other drainage works, which they suggested should be done in connection with the power scheme. Their attitude was that so much would be done towards drainage by the power scheme, and that when that had been done the farmers in the neighbourhood should see what they could do for themselves.

A suggestion had been made that a sum of £200,000 was to be taken from the inhabitants of the lands along the Shannon for land that was improved. That referred to the further development. Not one penny piece would be charged to any inhabitant along the banks of the Shannon for what happened under the partial development. There was a sum set down under the further development scheme.

#### NAVIGATION.

The position as to navigation was then dealt with by Mr. McGilligan, who explained the course taken by barges at present, and the new course proposed in the scheme. At present the course of the channel near the exit at Limerick was obstructed by two bridges, which could only be passed by 80 ton barges during brief spells, and the risk was generally such that owners of barges would not take cargoes down the river unless certain prohibitive charges were paid. Under the proposed arrangements barges of 150 tons could go down from Athlone, pass through the power canal, be taken in the ship's hoist and left in the tailrace channel, pass along that to Sarsfield Bridge, and actually moor at the side of ocean-going vessels.

One charge of £75,000 would fall on the navigation. The scheme could discharge its obligation to navigation by providing a lock in the weir at O'Brien's Bridge at a cost of £20,000. The provision of a ship's hoist would cost £75,000 more than that. It was for the navigation people to consider which of those plans, or of the three other methods stated by the experts, they would prefer.

#### FISHERIES.

With regard to fisheries, the Minister reminded the Dail that the White Paper contemplated that it might be necessary to neglect fishery interests in the interest of power production. They had not got to that point. The position appeared to be that it was impossible until the scheme had been in operation for a period of years to say how the fishery interests would be affected. Provision had been made by way of compensation, and, if necessary, that compensation money would be paid.

The fourth matter was that of the market for power, and how far the experts' estimates of consumption were likely to be realised in the period in which they had to be realised if the scheme were to be financially sound.

The way in which the costs of the scheme were built up had here to be attended to, said Mr. McGilligan, and he proceeded to an examination of the tables contained in the experts' report, and explained that at certain stages only certain portions of the work would have been completed, and only corresponding proportions of the income would be required to give a return on the money. If only the 100-kilowatt system were installed, and Dublin, Cork, and Limerick supplied, then the income required to meet the costs would not be the full £478,000 shown as the income required on the scheme as a whole, but £315,000. The cost would vary according to what construction was done, and as the cost varied the necessary income to meet the cost would vary.

#### KEEPINGPACE WITH DEMAND.

If it were found that people in the country were refusing to take current, then they would not build for current beyond a certain point. It was quite obvious that when they embarked on that scheme they did not embark on an expenditure of £5,200,000 all at once, nor did they necessarily set out immediately to get an income of £436,000 from 1932.

A certain number of units would have to be generated, and the price to consumers would depend upon the place where the current was sold. If delivered over a 100 k.w. line, the charge would be .52 of a penny; in other places .64 of a penny.

The scheme had been described as "the hilarious idea of a hilarious Irishman." He would take the idea of an Irishman who was not hilarious—Mr. Kettle. (Laughter.) What was a reasonable estimate of the number of units likely to be sold in the year 1932 if the plant was to produce its own income? One estimate was 115 units *per* head of the population of the three cities—Dublin, Cork and Limerick. Smaller towns and rural districts were estimated to consume 55 units, 30 units and 26 units, in proportion to their respective populations.

Mr. Kettle (Electrical Engineer for the City of Dublin) gave his estimate of the increase of consumption in Dublin at 15 *per cent. per annum*. Mr. Kettle said that the consumption of current in Dublin in 1923 was 80 units *per* head of the population, 42 units being for domestic purposes. The consumption by the tramways was 41. Taking the figures together, Mr. Kettle's estimate of consumption in 1932 was 149 units *per* head of the population, while the Siemens-Schuckert estimate was 115.

#### NEW INDUSTRIES.

The argument had been used that no new industries could arise in consequence of cheap electrical power, and the provision of electrical power did not matter. The scheme, in fact, was not based upon the rise of new industries.

He took as examples of the use of electricity a city of 100,000 inhabitants in Norway. There the total consumption per head of the population was 760 units, of which 405 was for domestic purposes. In another town in that country the consumption was 300 units *per* head for domestic purposes and 230 for industrial purposes. In a number of villages the consumption was 850 units *per* inhabitant, of which 740 was for domestic purposes. In one rural district the consumption was 630, of which 590 units was for domestic purposes alone.

Those figures did not support the argument that the advance of the use of electricity depended upon the growth of industries.

It was said that power for industries was such a small matter that it was not worth considering. If it did not matter, as some engineers said, whether electricity for industrial purposes was cheap or dear, then the Irish engineers were the only same men, while the whole world around them had gone mad. (Laughter.)

Denmark was often quoted as a model for the Free State. Its present consumption of electricity was 55 units *per* head of the population.

On the figures as they were worked out it would appear that there would be something between 90,000 and 135,000 units that could be distributed for nothing.

#### A MODEST AIM.

Under the scheme of partial development, they were aiming at 35 units per head of the population in 1932, while Denmark at present consumed 55. It was not true to say that Denmark was getting its electricity cheaper, for the greater part of the power used in Denmark came by submarine cable from Sweden.

If the number of units that was estimated for was sold at a flat rate of .8 of a penny the scheme was economically sound. Under the partial development that was proposed there would be 153,000,000 units generally.

The scheme would be run, not by the firm of Siemens-Schuckert, but as a Government scheme.

That was not to be interpreted too freely. It meant that the scheme would be backed by the Government which would take in hand the financing of it. Two bills would be brought in—one for the power production and development and the second would be for organisation.

#### THE WHITE PAPER.

The Minister next dealt particularly with paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of the White Paper. In paragraph 11, the proposal was that Messrs. Siemens-Schuckert should have the supply of all materials for the construction of the works at world market prices. The Government answer to that proposal was that it would be prepared to give the contract, reserving to itself the right to test the materials and the prices.

In paragraph 12, the proposal was that the civil engineering constructional work should be offered to the Siemens-Bau Union, at a minimum tender. On that also the Government set it out that it would be required to be satisfied as to the prices and also as to the use of Irish materials where reasonably procurable.

Those two paragraphs ruled the future of the construction. The White Paper had brought them to the stage that they were near the point, but not at it, at which the work of making a contract would have to be undertaken. Those two paragraphs would rule the contract, and he held that in themselves they contained every possible guarantee for a good bargain for the State. The Siemens-Schuckert estimates of prices were binding. Critics had said that so-and-so could not be done at the quotation. The answer was that a firm was ready to bind itself to do the work and with the individual items checked down to the lowest.

#### NO FEE.

Paragraph 13 proposed the employment of Siemens-Schuckert to prepare the specifications and plans at a fee on the scale approved by the German Institute of Engineers. Some people saw in the paragraph something to involve more expenditure, but he could assure them that under it not a single shilling would be paid to the firm. He had the fullest authority of Siemens-Schuckert to say that under that paragraph not a penny-piece would be paid to them in the way of fees.

He went on to point out to the Dail that, in dealing with a scheme of that extent, it was necessary for him to have engineering aid, but the effect of the motion, if passed, would be to absolve him from any pledge that he might have given not to incur further expenditure in preparation for the future. He had read the report and the criticisms called upon to take. It was not correct to say that they were asked to bind the country only to partial development.

Both President Cosgrave and Mr. McGilligan interrupted to say that there was no question of commitment to anything in the future.

Mr. Figgis, continuing, went at considerable length into the details of the scheme as regards the prevention of flooding—which, he said, was the most remarkable part of the whole proposal. All those were points which called for further and careful inquiry, and he asked if Ministers of some procedure could not be devised to give an opportunity for careful cross-examination of the four experts. For five miles from O'Brien's Bridge the whole accumulated body of water was kept in by 35 feet embankments, which could be easily cut by evil-disposed persons to the danger of the whole of Limerick.

Continuing, Mr. Figgis pointed out, the Minister agreeing, that the "basic prices" to which the experts referred frequently in their report were not contained in the Siemens scheme as published. He proceeded to criticise the Minister's references to Scandinavian countries. The conditions in those Northern countries were such that they must have electricity largely for heating purposes. The load factors in Ireland were low because the conditions were such as to cause low load factors.

#### COST IN MALLOW.

The country around Mallow, it had been stated, would get electricity at 5.3d. per unit, plus the cost of installation and connecting up.

Mr. McGilligan—A less cost than Dublin to-day.

Continuing, Mr. Figgis, having stated that in Zurich in nine critical years of development the consumption of electricity had developed twofold, said that no one believed that in Ireland in ten years it would develop threefold, as suggested by the experts. The production in Ireland at present ran, perhaps, to 40 or 49 million units, but he did not believe that consumption exceeded 40 million units. If the anticipated increase did not occur, the deficit in revenue would have to be paid out of taxation. Was the country being impeded or suffering most to-day from the high cost of power or from the high cost of taxation?

### LABOUR'S SUPPORT.

### A RESERVATION REGARDING LEGISLATION.

Mr. Johnson said that he proposed to vote for the motion, but, while he was prepared to support the general policy outlined in the experts' report, he reserved the right to reject legislative proposals if they were not satisfactory. An examination of these proposals might involve the production of counter expert evidence, checks upon the experts' reports. The House was not precluded from that by voting for this motion.

He had read the report and the criticisms that had appeared in the Press and the statements that were made in the Senate, and he had not been sufficiently impressed by those criticisms to distrust the experts' reports. He had no doubt whatever but that the embankments could be made as safe as might be required. It was not right to rouse distrust in the minds of the people with regard to the risk of which Sir John Griffith spoke. On that matter it was desirable that the public mind should be set right.

To suggest that a big scheme of that kind should not be gone on with because of the risks of damage that might be incurred if some ill-disposed citizen were to destroy the works—well, it was one of the risks of civilisation. If they were afraid to undertake development because of these risks from possible enemies, then there would be no development.

#### A FLAT RATE.

It was not right to approach that question purely as a commercial project. It should not be considered on a par with private bill legislation. He preferred to approach it as one dealing with a public service. When the scheme got under way they would find a demand, which he would support, that the small towns and villages should be treated in the same way as larger towns and cities, and that power should be provided at a flat rate.

He did not think that the discussion should centre round the merits of the Shannon and the Liffey schemes. Though representing a Dublin division, he felt bound to consider the interests of the country as a whole—(hear, hear)—at present and in the future. From that point of view he considered that a case had been made to develop power in such quantity as could be used in all parts of the country. Life in the country could be brightened considerably by a larger and better supply of electric current. That could more likely be produced through the development of the water-power of the Shannon than by any other method yet proposed.

It had been argued outside that it would be better to spend five millions on housing as a means of relieving unemployment than on this scheme, but ability to solve the housing problem would be enhanced by the adoption of the Shannon scheme.

#### PUBLICITY.

As he listened to the strong points made by the Minister that afternoon he thought that if there had been the same kind of publicity campaign for the proposal that there had been against it there would now be a better understanding of it among the people. He believed that the time was near at hand in Ireland when there would be a wakening up to the value of cheap lighting, the value of brightness in the home, the value of cheap and readily applied power for carrying on the work of the household and of the farm. He built a great deal upon the possibilities of the people in this raw period of the existence of the country taking advantage of modern scientific attainments.

If they believed in the country's future they could show that belief only by seizing the advantage offered and taking some risks as to their utilisation by the people generally. Furthermore, as a matter of strict policy the State should take over the capital charges in respect of the undertaking. He hoped that the motion would be carried by a considerable majority, and that then the Minister would do as much for the scheme as its opponents were doing against it.

Mr. Gorey said that in the terms of the resolution adopted at the Congress of the Farmers' Union the scheme was one that required very careful examination. He was perfectly satisfied with the scheme on the heads of drainage and navigation, but no information had been given on the head of its effect on the fisheries. He was not, however, going to say that the development of the country should be sacrificed for the sake of the fisheries alone. He was convinced that the experts who reported on the scheme should be submitted to the same criticism and cross-examination as they would get in private bill legislation. The scheme would only grow stronger and command more confidence from such cross-examination.

#### COMPETITION.

It was not possible for any Government or any private person to control the prices of materials as contemplated in the White Paper. There was only one method of controlling prices, and that was open competition. It was easily seen that it was the intention of the Government to give the contract to Siemens-Schuckert without inviting tenders. He recognised that they were under a debt to that great firm for what they had done, but let them be paid whatever it was, and then get the contract if they could secure it in open competition.

He thought the farmers were not asking too much. They had gone on, according to the Bible, for at least 4,000 years without this scheme, and they might be able to go on for four months more while the scheme was subjected to the ordinary procedure of private bill legislation.

He hoped there would not be too much nationalisation. In this country nationalisation meant one thing—inefficiency, waste, going slow, and everything of that kind.

He recognised that they were going to have a Shannon scheme for this country, or none. The Liffey scheme would be a scheme for Dublin only, and it would mean the life of electricity in Dublin and the death of it elsewhere in Ireland. He would certainly favour a national development in preference to local development for Dublin or anywhere else.

Anybody reading the trade balance for the past few years must be struck by the enormous amount by which we were at the wrong side of the ledger. He believed that this scheme, if it got fair play, would make for righting that position. He believed that it would lead to a national industrial development, and that scheme would bring it about. It would give cheap power and lessen the coal bill.

#### A PROPHECY.

Mr. P. W. Shaw said that he believed that the Shannon scheme was the turning point in the prosperity of the Free State, and the beginning of a fulfilment of the prophecy made by Sir Columcille, that after 700 years they would have a country that would be the happiest and the most prosperous and contented nation on the earth.

Mr. P. Hogan (Clare) said that, in view of all the Commissions on Irish water-power in the past, it was not reasonable to suggest reference to another.

Mr. S. Lyons congratulated the Minister on his statement. He was convinced that the Shannon scheme would prevent flooding.

Mr. P. H. Egan (Offaly) said that he was in favour of the scheme, because he was strongly impressed with the necessity for the industrial development of the country. He was surprised to see the party representing the farming industry attempting to hold up a scheme that was calculated to bring such advantages to themselves and to the country.

He dealt with the provisions dealing with drainage, which he saw were quite satisfactory, and said that there was no foundation for the criticism that the project was being rushed. He, as a business man, was convinced that there would be sufficient consumption of current within the stated period to make the undertaking a paying proposition. If there was any doubt about domestic consumption, the Minister still had the electrification of the railways, chemical developments, and other uses of electricity "up his sleeve."

#### "ENGLISH COLONIAL MIND."

Mr. O'Sullivan said that the scheme had received an examination such as no other scheme had received. In no instance was there any evidence that the experts had overlooked any essential point. He traced opposition to the scheme to the threat or veiled influence of vested interests, and to the "English Colonial mind." There was a feeling in Great Britain, he said, that the Free State was a reserve for coal for the other side of the Channel, and that it was a crime amounting practically to high treason against the economic laws of the Western hemisphere to ask people from the other parts of the Continent to supply a contract.

The Shannon scheme meant more independence for the country, cheaper power for the manufacturers, and less consumption of English coal. Such a scheme, offering power at practically nominal cost, was one of the most useful forms of protection. If the Shannon were carried into effect there would be a saving of a million a year on coal.

The whole economy of the scheme was most conservative. The only rest to the State was the pledging of its credit to the extent of £5,000,000. Interest would not be paid by the State. Taking the Government proposal as it stood, there would be no cost to the State. Everything led them to accept at its face value the statement in the report that a small plant would in future years prove insufficient. Was it sound for the State to stand by and see a plant built up that would prevent the proper electrical development of the country? If they started the Liffey scheme they could not proceed with the Shannon scheme. With reference to the danger of sabotage, the same argument might be applied to their whole civilisation.

Mr. Heffernan said that the farmers were not opposed to the scheme, but thought that it had not received sufficient examination.

At 10.30 progress was reported, and the debate stood adjourned to-day's sitting of the Dail, which was fixed for 11 a.m.

## "DECIDEDLY A GAMBLE."

## SHANNON SCHEME CRITICS.

## MAY COST TWENTY MILLIONS.

## EXPERTS ASK FOR MORE INFORMATION.

**Extremely optimistic. Decidedly a gamble.**—Mr. Johnstone Wright, City Electrical Egineer of Belfast.

**There is no precedent for embarking upon an elaborate scheme of national electrification before the industrial development of the country has created a reasonable demand.**—Mr. Coote Cummins, M.I.E.E., in Dublin.

**The Shannon scheme may mean an expenditure of £20,000,000.**—Mr. Raul.

THESE are a few points made against the Shannon scheme by expert engineers. The Belfast City Engineer, Mr. Johnstone Wright, dealt with the plan in the course of a lecture at Belfast last night, while the other criticisms were made at a meeting of the Irish Centre of Electrical Engineers at Trinity College, Dublin, which had been specially called to consider the scheme.

Mr. Darrell Figgis, at the Dublin Publicity Club yesterday, declared that Sir John Griffith knew more about the Shannon and the Liffey and their prospects of development than any foreign expert did. He and those associated with him believed that the development of the Shannon was a national necessity; but they believed that, if it were done at present, the evils that would follow in its train would be infinitely greater than the benefits it would confer.

### "DECIDEDLY A GAMBLE."

### BELFAST ENGINEER ON THE SHANNON COSTS.

"The Siemens-Schuckert scheme is extremely optimistic," said Mr. Johnstone Wright, M.I.E.E., City Engineer of Belfast, last night at a lecture before the Belfast Association of Engineers.

He pointed out that before the scheme can pay the interest on capital the present consumption of electricity in the whole of the Free State (which is now not much in excess of the Belfast consumption) must be increased threefold.

"I am optimistic about development in Belfast and Northern Ireland, but one would have to be a super-optimist to suggest launching out on a scheme the first instalment of which would cost £5,200,000, and yet there is undoubtedly a greater field for electricity supply in Ulster than there is in the Free State. The capital cost of the plant to be installed at the power station alone for the partial development is estimated at £54 per kilowatt, and for the full development £41 per kilowatt of plant installed, both of which are excessively high figures as compared with steam stations, so that while the source of power may be cheap, the capital costs to harness it are high.

"The reports provided for an allowance of 15 per cent. being made to cover interest losses arising during the building period and during the first year of operation, when the proceeds from the sale of energy are too small to cover fully the interest charges. If the proceeds only fall short by the annual amount of the capital charges, the Shannon scheme will do better than one would anticipate, but if nine or ten years have to elapse before it can pay all the running costs, even exclusive of capital charges, what then?

#### WORKING COSTS.

"Having had some experience in the operation of a very large network, I could not accept the working costs given in the report. With regard to charges, the following are the estimated figures:—

Actual cost at power station, per unit generated ..... .14d.
Delivered at the 100,000 volt sub-stations at Dublin, Cork and Limerick ..... .52d. per unit
Delivered at the 35,000 volt sub-stations, other towns.... 1.21d. "
Delivered at the 10,000 volt sub-stations, villages, etc.... 2.06d. "

"It should be particularly noted that these are not the prices at which electricity will be supplied to the consumer. They are the estimated figures at which the current will be delivered at the sub-stations in such areas. The whole of the low tension distribution costs and local working costs have to be added to this in order to arrive at the charges to the consumer. It is all very well to make an estimate of what should be sold at each sub-station, assuming that the public will take the supply, but the point is: will it be? The houses and premises have to be wired, and unless some easy payment system of wiring is adopted I am afraid the estimates for the poorer agricultural districts are hopelessly out of it.

#### THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

"In addition to the £5,200,000 required for the partial development, the experts draw special attention to an important economic point which indirectly is connected with the carrying out of the Shannon scheme.

"Flow conditions in the lakes and in the river will be regulated in providing for storage. This regulation of the river forms the fundamental basis for a drainage of the Shannon area. The experts recommend the Government to have the drainage of this area carried out in conjunction with the work which is required for the power scheme. This drainage will be an expensive matter, and the cost must be added to the £5,200,000 when considering the scheme from an economic point of view.

"There seems to me to be little hope of a scheme of this magnitude being a financial success unless there is a very great industrial development in the South of Ireland, where at present the power demand is very small, indeed. The scheme is, no doubt, a good one from the plant manufacturer's point of view, but from an operation and economic point of view it is decidedly a gamble."

Mr. Wright dealt with the tremendous electrical development in Germany since the war, and also in America.

He gave details of several important generating and distributing systems in Great Britain. He referred particularly to the important plant of the Newcastle Electricity Supply Company, which has a supply area of, roughly, 1,400 square miles in Northumberland, Durham and the Cleveland district of Yorkshire. This he regarded as one of the most remarkable electricity supply developments.

Waste heat from ironworks was utilised, and during 1913 waste heat stations generated 50,000,000 units, or more than double the capacity of the Belfast undertaking, at the expense of only a few hundred tons of coal.

In this way waste from one manufacturing process was converted into the power required for other manufacturing processes, with a saving of, at least, 100,000 tons of coal per annum.

### MORE CRITICISM.

### IRISH ENGINEERS WANT FURTHER INFORMATION.

"The details of the scheme are open to very serious criticism from an engineering point of view, and require very careful examination," said Mr. Coote Cummins, M.I.E.E., at a special meeting of the Irish Centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin, when the Shannon scheme was discussed.

It would, he thought, be absurd to suggest that the scheme did not contain the essentials of a sound engineering proposition if suitably modified, but without very much more detailed information and full discussion and consideration by those competent to judge, no responsible engineer could admit that it is the best scheme of electrification which could be derived for the Free State, or that the time was ripe for such electrification.

Arguments were put forward by both Messrs. Siemens and the experts which must be considered as pure propaganda in favour of the scheme, and which should not be taken full responsibility for their decision. But it was incumbent on them as engineers to point out that there was no precedent for embarking upon an extremely expensive scheme of national electrification before the industrial development of the country has progressed sufficiently to have created a reasonable demand for the electric energy.

It had been suggested that the Irish engineers were completely antagonistic to the Shannon scheme. Up to the present he had not met any engineer who was prepared to say that with suitable modifications the Shannon scheme was not workable, but he had met many who considered that a better scheme could be devised; that the manner in which it had been put forward was open to the severest criticism, and that the time had not yet arrived for such an ambitious programme.

He did not doubt that if the Government decided that the needs of the country required national electrification, and after a full and complete investigation by competent persons, a satisfactory scheme could be devised. Every responsible Irish engineer could be relied on to sink personalities and co-operate in order to make it the greatest possible success.

It had also been suggested that the experts had made a strong recommendation in favour of the Siemens proposals, but a close examination scarcely bore out that. They found themselves unable to accept the scheme in certain very important particulars, and they suggested certain modifications.

It was a remarkable fact that there was a very serious difference of opinion between Messrs. Siemens and the experts.

With the Liffey working in conjunction with the stepped development of the Shannon, and feeding the transmission line, the cost per unit generated worked out quite as favourably as with the Shannon scheme—the capital costs at the start, however, would be kept down to £3,500,000; and the additional capital would be required in smaller amounts, and the final development could be attained with a smaller expenditure.

Mr. Raul stated that the Dublin Corporation Electrical Department had proved that the River Liffey could supply 80 per cent. of the needs of the Free State at a cost of £1,000,000. The Shannon scheme might mean an expenditure of £20,000,000, and it was their duty to see that this scheme was not shoved down their throats. The promoters had not got the money yet, and it was up to the engineers to educate the people and see that they did not get it.

Mr. Laurence J. Kettle thought that the Liffey would be a much safer venture in the matter of a national electricity supply.

Mr. George Marshall Harriss, Manager, D.U.T.C., said that in reading the two reports on the Shannon scheme he was always faced with the fact that things of vital importance were taken as proved, but were not proved, or scarcely attainable.

Mr. Ports emphasised the necessity of a thorough investigation of the scheme before its being adopted.

Mr. W. Taylow stated that, as far as Dublin was concerned, the project of making the whole electric supply of Dublin and suburbs dependent on a single duplex line 120 miles long, which it would be impossible to protect adequately from malicious injury without a small army, and might be easily put out of action through natural causes, was not attractive.

Mr. T. Tomilson maintained that the scheme was not practical.

Messrs. Murphy, MacAteer, Delap, and Hancock also criticised the scheme.

# "Nervous" Indigestion

One of the first and most serious results of "nerves" is nervous indigestion. The starved nerves "let down" the digestion, which in turn is unable to strengthen the nerves by a proper supply of the right kind of food. And so matters go from bad to worse.

A sufferer from Nerves needs a special type of food—and that is just the type with which as a rule those sufferers from nervous indigestion cannot deal.

*The one special type of food which strengthens the nerves and is easily digestible is represented by Virol-and-Milk, which supplies the actual food for which the nerves are crying out and without which they go from bad to worse.*

Virol-and-Milk is the food which is immediately assimilated in nervous indigestion. It overcomes insomnia, rests the nerves and restores them to a healthy condition.

IN TINS: 1/3 2/- & 3/9

*Forty Million prescribed portions of Virol were given last year in Hospitals and Clinics, because of its remarkable power of rebuilding wasted nerves and tissues.*

VIROL AND MILK

*Simply add hot water.*

IN GOLDEN POWDER—NO EXTRA COST FOR MILK.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, W.5.


### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.

### DUBLIN FARMERS' POLICY.

### MAY CO-OPERATE WITH LABOUR.

The County Dublin Farmers' Association will not put up any candidates for the forthcoming Local Government elections, but will work in conjunction with any non-political bodies seeking the return of candidates pledged to secure economy.

A resolution to this effect was passed by the Committee of the Association on Wednesday last, when it was also decided to call a general meeting of all ratepayers in the county at the offices of the Association at the close of Easter, as a preliminary to subsequent local meetings in the different electoral areas. The members of the Committee, generally, held that since their purpose was to secure economy in administration, and a reduction of the rates, their end could be achieved if they lent their full influence and support to any responsible men who were prepared to cut down unnecessary expenses and extravagance, and so give much-needed relief.

Mr. Grimes, who opened a discussion on the subject, pointed to the limited farming vote and the great volume of urban ratepayers; and Senator R. A. Butler, following up, said that their attitude in the local elections should not be influenced in any way by political considerations, but should be influenced solely by business principles.

Mr. P. J. Kettle (Swords) expressed his belief that it would be more difficult to get the right type of candidate than to get the people to vote. There were plenty to complain about the extravagance of the rates and the inefficiency of administration, but when it came to doing something practical and to making use even of the means which they had to hand for remedying grievances, people were notoriously lacking in a sense of responsibility. However, the opportunity would be theirs in a few months' time of improving their position in respect of rating, and he hoped that all had now been urged sufficiently to oblige them to go to the polls and put in proper candidates at the local elections.

Mr. Laurence Roe (chairman) said that even among Labour they would find a considerable volume of support, for most of the labourers themselves were now disgusted with the favouritism that had prevailed. They had nothing but good will for their workers, whose interests were identical with their own; and he was glad to say that a new spirit seemed to be appearing on the workers' side, and that many of those who had been for so long misled were now beginning to realise that agriculturists could not give what they had not got, and that both he and his workers had been made the victims in misfortune, which others had avoided.

In connection with the sittings of the Greater Dublin Commission, it was unanimously decided that Messrs. P. J. O'Reilly, Kinsaley, Malahide, and Mr. J. Kettle, The Leas, Swords, should be appointed to give evidence on behalf of the Association. It was agreed that the attitude of the Association should not be one of hostility to any development of the Metropolis, but, rather, should be directed towards having due regard given to the agricultural interest in any steps to be recommended. The secretary was instructed to summarise the arguments in favour of the farmers' view-point advanced at previous meetings, and to have the case made available for witnesses as soon as possible.

It was decided to press for reform in the matter of the upkeep of the main roads, it being held that until those arteries were made national charges little relief might be expected. They in County Dublin were maintaining highways which carried traffic for the whole country, and the burden thereby put on the rates was too heavy. The development of motor transport brought far-off people into easy reach of the Dublin markets, where, owing to lower overhead charges, they could compete more advantageously than the County Dublin agriculturists.

### INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT.

### DUBLIN FARMERS SEEK RETURN TO 1914 SCALE

On the subject of income tax assessment, Mr. A. G. Grimes, speaking at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the County Dublin Farmers' Association on Wednesday last, said that, while every section of the community was complaining of the high taxation and demanding a reduction, farmers were more heavily hit in this respect than any others. He held that the basis of assessment of income tax on agricultural land should be brought back to the scale set in the 1914 Finance Act—i.e., one-third of the poor law valuation—and proposed that the Committee should ask the Minister for Finance to consider this suggestion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., is suffering from severe cold.

### DUBLIN GROCERY TRADE.

### THREATENED STRIKE OF ASSISTANTS.

Assistants in grocery shops in the Dublin area have decided to cease work on Saturday night where the proprietors have not satisfied the demands put forward by the assistants' association.

It was learned yesterday that the multiple firms, such as Lipton's, the Maypole Dairy, and the Home and Colonial Stores will not be affected, since no strike notices have been served in these cases. Demands for improved conditions, however, have been circulated in all cases. The number of employés affected is stated to be over 200.

An official of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce yesterday endeavoured to bring about a conference between the two parties, but without success.

### BELFAST MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

### YESTERDAY'S AWARDS.

The Belfast musical contests were continued yesterday. Miss Hands judged the solo singing.

Soprano.—1, Gold Medal—Adelaine Beattie, Belfast; 2, Eileen Agar, Belfast; 3, Rita Robinson, Belfast.

Contralto.—1, Martha Dick, Belfast; 2, Violet Ray, Belfast; 3, Margaret McKane, Belfast.

Junior Violin.—1, Paul Sythes, Belfast; 2, John Trimble, Enniskillen; 3. Wilfred Conway, Belfast.

Violoncello (Intermediate).—1, Mary Graham, Belfast; 2, Gordon Neill, Belfast.

Violoncello (Senior).—1, Marjorie C. Brown, Holywood.

The adjudicator complimented the accompanists—Mr. J. H. MacBratney and Mrs. Herbert Dixon.

Children's Choirs (sight reading and ear test)—1, Thomas street, Portadown (Miss E. Kay Abraham); 2, Macrory Memorial School, Belfast (Miss Patricia Boyd).

Action Songs (children under twelve).—1, Miss Boyd's No. 1 Choir, Belfast; 2, Miss Boyd's No. 2 Choir, Belfast.

### INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

### THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the British Independent Labour Party will take place in the Shire Hall, Gloucester, between April 12 and April 14. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is announced to speak at a reception on the 11th instant, and on the morning of Sunday, April 12, Mr. Clifford Allen, Chairman of the party, will deliver his presidential address.

The agenda contains resolutions on various aspects of home and foreign politics. First place is given to a resolution the subject of the living wage, tabled by the Agenda Committee on behalf of the National Council. It calls upon the Government to appoint a National Commission to "determine a living wage arrived at according to the needs of a civilised existence," with power to recommend whether such a wage shall be determined "by the needs of wage earners, irrespective of dependent children, for whom provision might be made out of national funds."

Among the resolutions dealing with foreign policy is one demanding the military evacuation of Cologne. Other resolutions condemn the Dawes Report, and others again condemn the attitude of both Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to the Zinovieff letter. The National Council has tabled a resolution approving the principles of arbitration embodied in the Geneva Protocol, declaring that the Protocol "marks an historic advance in the translation of the pacifist ideal into practical shape," and calling upon the British Government to submit to the proposed Disarmament Conference a proposal "not for the reduction or limitation of armaments, but for their simultaneous abolition by all nations." Several branches urge the party's representatives in Parliament to vote against all war supplies.

### LONDON ANATOMICAL SCHOOL MYSTERY.

The police yesterday continued their investigations at the house of death at King's Cross, London, where two men were found dead on Wednesday. A large quantity of documents, chemicals and apparatus and anatomical specimens were taken away, and several persons acquainted with the two men were interviewed by detectives.

The inquest will not be held before Saturday at the earliest.

### IRISH FREE STATE DUTY ON BOOTS.

In reply to Colonel Woodcock, who asked what tariff duties were charged by the Irish Free State on boots entering that country from Great Britain, Sir Burton Chadwick, in the House of Commons yesterday, said that the duty on boots imported into the Irish Free State from Great Britain or any other country, was 15 per cent. ad valorem.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
To-night at 7.45. Matinee Saturday at 2.30.
Farewell Visit of J. A. E. Malone's Company.
PETER PAN,
or "THE BOY WHO WOULDN'T GROW UP."
By J. M. BARRIE.
EASTER MONDAY, RETURN VISIT OF
The Enormously Successful Musical Play,
THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
(LATE EMPIRE).
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 7 and 9.
THE UNUSUAL COMEDY AND DANCING SHOW,
"EPISODES OF 1925."
All Star Cast. Includes Jackson Owen, Comedian; Doris Chappell, and the 8 Mad Hatters. The Revue with 1,000 Laughs. Box-Office, 11-4. 'Phone—2305.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and following Night at 8 o'clock.
Matinee, Saturday, 2.30.
"THE BUILDING FUND,"
A Comedy in Three Acts, by William Boyle.
FIRST PRODUCTION OF
"PORTRAIT,"
A Play in Two Scenes, by Lennox Robinson.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone 3266.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.50 and 9. ..... 6.50 and 9.
Owing to Enormous Success, retained for further week—Ventom Swift's New £3,000 Production,
"KISSES AND KANDY."
All Dublin should see this Swift Show of Spice, Speed, and Sparkle.
Company of 35, including DAN ROLYAT.
The Musical Comedy Star.
Stanley's Brass Six. June Sisters. George Betton.
Booking Office open from 11 a.m. 'Phone 3016.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
"THE GREAT WHITE WAY."
Super-Film, starring ANITA STEWART, and the Entire Chorus of the LIEGFELD FOLLIES.

THE METROPOLE.
DAILY AT 2.45, 5.0, 7.15 and 9.30.
BETTY COMPSON
IN AN ADAPTATION OF HOLBERT FOOTNER'S POPULAR NOVEL,
"RAMSHACKLE HOUSE."
A Tale of Love, Mystery and Adventure, laid in the treacherous Everglades of Florida.
WITH FULL SUPPORTING PROGRAMME.

THE METROPOLE BALLROOM.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), APRIL 4th.
GRAND CINDERELLA DANCE,
Under the Direction of
Miss RITA NORTH and Mr. VAL NORTH,
Who will give an Exhibition of the
FOXTROT AND WALTZ.

ADELAIDE MELODY BAND.
DANCING, 9-11 P.M. TICKETS ..... 5/-
EVENING DRESS.

THE GRAFTON.
"CHILDREN OF JAZZ,"
WITH
THEODORE KOSLOFF and EILEEN PERCY.
Also "MENDELSSOHN."
"The Wedding March," "Spring Song," "On Wings of Song," "Consolation."

GRANGEGORMAN GYMNASTIC CLUB.
ANNUAL DISPLAY,
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission ..... One Shilling

THE SACRED PASSION.
Dr. CHARLES WOODS' Setting will be Sung at ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DONNYBROOK, TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ST. CATHERINE'S PARISH.
EXCELSIOR BAZAAR.
GRAND CONCERT.
THE SCHOOLS, DONORE AVENUE,
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45 o'clock.


## PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF IRELAND
2nd April, 1925.

The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland give notice:—

That a General Court will be held at the Bank on Monday, 6th inst., from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to 1 in the afternoon, for the election of a Governor and Deputy Governor for the year ensuing (which will be declared that evening), and the same Court will be continued on Tuesday following, and held at the same place and during the same hours on Wednesday, 8th instant, for the election of thirteen Directors, which elections will be declared as soon as the scrutiny is over.

ROBERT J. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

N.B.—Printed Lists of Proprietors of Bank Stock £2,000 (late currency) and upwards, together with the mode of election as directed by the By-laws, may be obtained at the Bank on Tuesday, 1st inst., and subsequent days preceding those of Election.

IRISH GUILD OF CATHOLIC NURSES,

A PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held in the
OAK ROOM OF THE MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN, on MONDAY, 6th APRIL, 1925, to Appeal for Support in carrying out a plan for the Assistance of Distressed Nurses of all Branches of the Profession, irrespective of religious denomination.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

The ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING of the above Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 6th APRIL, 1925, at the Offices, 40 Molesworth street, Dublin, at 4.30 p.m.

The Committee will be glad to see any friends who are interested in the work of the Institution.

The Chair will be taken by
WALTER G. SMITH, Esq., M.D.

SICK POOR INSTITUTION AND LIBERTY CRECHE, 91 and 92 MEATH STREET.
THE ANNUAL MEETING
Will be held at above address on
MONDAY, 6th APRIL, at 12.30 o'clock.
E. E. BEWLEY, Hon. Secretary.

COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA hEIREANN, (IRISH LAND COMMISSION)
MONASTEREIOCH DEISEANN,
5 miles from Droicheda Port.
TIMBER FOR SALE.

Offers will be received by the Irish Land Commission, Dublin, for a large quantity of Heavy, Mature, Hard and Soft Wood Timber, standing on Monasterioice Demesne. All the Trees for Sale are marked, and will be pointed out by the Caretaker residing on the Demesne.

TOMÁS O DRÉANNAIN, Secretary.
Irish Land Commission,
24 Upper Merrion street, Dublin.
29/G9397. W.H.Co.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
REVISION OF THE LISTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registration Officer will, on MONDAY NEXT, 6th APRIL, 1925, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock p.m., at the Library, Dundrum, hold a Night Sitting for persons who have claimed to have their names inserted in the Register of Electors for the Polling Districts of Dundrum, Milltown, Roebuck, and Ticknock.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1925.

Séamus Ó Concubair,
Registration Officer.

## CONTRACTS.

OGLAIGH NA h-EIREANN.

TENDERS FOR FOODSTUFFS AND FORAGE FOR THE ARMY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Foodstuffs and Forage to the Army for a PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS COMMENCING MAY 1st, 1925, and ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1925.

Tenders Forms and full particulars may be had on application to the following:—

FOR SUPPLY TO EASTERN COMMAND TO:—The Command Quartermaster, Eastern Command, Collins Barracks, Dublin, or to the Battalion Quartermaster at any of the following Battalion Headquarters in the Eastern Command:—Kilkenny, Naas, Mullingar, Dundalk, and Gormanston.

FOR SUPPLY TO SOUTHERN COMMAND TO:—The Command Quartermaster, Southern Command, Collins Barracks, Cork, or to the Battalion Quartermaster at any of the following Battalion Headquarters in the Southern Command:—Cork, Tralee, Clonmel, Templemore, and Limerick.

FOR SUPPLY TO WESTERN COMMAND TO:—The Command Quartermaster, Western Command, Custume Barracks, Athlone, or to the Battalion Quartermaster at any of the following Battalion Headquarters in the Western Command:—Athlone, Finner Camp, Castlebar, Belmullet, Boyle, Galway, and Sligo.

FOR SUPPLY TO CURRAGH COMMAND TO:—The Command Quartermaster, Curragh Command, Curragh Camp.

A separate Tender Form must be used for each Battalion Area, and tenders for whatever possible, when applying for Tender Forms, state the Battalion Headquarters or Posts for which they desire to Tender.

Tenders, filled in as directed, enclosed and sealed in envelopes supplied, must be delivered at the Headquarters of the Command for which tenders are tendering, not later than 12 NOON ON TUESDAY, APRIL 14th, 1925.

Tenders will not be considered except on Official Tender Forms, and the lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(Signed) FELIX O'BRIEN, Major General,
Quartermaster-General.
29/G 9364. W.H.Co.

SIGNAL CHASING—CAPACITY EARTHING—
See the Wireless Page in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day.


PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
RIGOLETTO BROTHERS.
and SWANSON SISTERS,
ALMOST A COMPLETE VARIETY PROGRAMME IN THEMSELVES.
BERT MADDISON,
Lily Long, Jack Wynne, Two Babs, Ivy Freetman,
NATHANO BROS.

THE PAVILION,
DUN LAOGHAIRE. 3.30 to 10.15.
LAST 2 DAYS OF
"I WILL REPAY."
The Famous "Scarlet Pimpernel" Romance, by
THE BARONESS ORCZY.
At 3.45, 6.20, and 8.50 Splendid Programme.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
ALL THIS WEEK.
SHOWING at 3.50, 6.20, 8.50.
THE EXCLUSIVE PICTURES
OF
THE GRAND NATIONAL
EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHY.
BECHER'S BROOK IN SLOW MOTION.
YOU CAN ONLY SEE THIS FILM AT LA SCALA, ALL THIS WEEK.
Also
"WANDERING DAUGHTERS,"
With MARGUERITE DE LA MOTTE,
MARJORIE DAW,
NOAH BERRY,
WILLIAM V. MONG.

DANCE TO-MORROW, 8 TO 11 P.M.
IMPERIAL BALLROOM (CLERYS).
T. LEGGETT BYRNE.

SUDDEN SHOWERS.
DON'T BE CAUGHT UNPREPARED—
CARRY A FRAS. SMYTH UMBRELLA.
We have Umbrellas in all sizes and styles, Including the Latest Short "Chubbies", with Coloured Tips.
Prices of Chubby Umbrellas from 5/11 up; others from 4/11 to 63/-.
If you do not want a new Umbrella—bring in your old one. It will be Repaired, Re-covered, and returned as good as new at a very moderate charge.

FRAS. SMYTH & SON,
75 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.
No connection with any other Firm.
K.A.A.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, made in a Cause
THE ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LIMITED, v. MAURICE HARRISON and another, 1924, No. 418.

All persons claiming to be Incumbrancers affecting all and singular the first the premises demised by Indenture of Lease dated the 12th November, 1879, made between the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Dublin and James Whyte Harrison and John Harrison and therein described as part of the lands of Colganstown bounded on the north by the Grand Canal, on the south by the lands of Caskerenaskeen, on the east by lands formerly called Hazelhatch and Newcastle Commons and on the west by part of the Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry's estate called Rickardstown and which said lands contain 113a. 1r. and 35p. Irish Plantation Measure equal to 181a. 3r. 25p. Statute Measure with the house and offices now built thereon and also that piece of the land being part of that part of the Commons of Newcastle formerly called the Big Common awarded and allotted to the Lord Mayor Sheriff Commons and Citizens of Dublin containing 3a. 3r. 36p. Statute Measure bounded on the north by the Archway of the Grand Canal on the east partly by the lands called the Lees formerly in the possession of Arthur Yeates and partly by part of the said former Commons of Newcastle awarded and allotted to Lord Cloncurry and on the south and west partly by the lands of Colganstown aforesaid and that other piece of land being part of that part of said Commons of Newcastle formerly called the Big Common also awarded and allotted to the Lord Mayor Sheriffs Commons and citizens of Dublin containing 1a. 1r. 35p. Statute Measure bounded on the north by the lands of Rickardstown and on the east by part of the said Commons of Newcastle awarded and allotted to Lord Cloncurry on the south by another part of the said former Commons of Newcastle awarded and allotted to Matthew Lynch on the east by the road leading from Hazelhatch Bridge to Newcastle and on the south-west by part of the said lands of Colganstown. All said lands and premises containing together 197a. 0r. 15p. Statute Measure and having been held in the occupation of Mr. Bartholomew Colgan situate in the Parish of Newcastle, Barony of Newcastle and County of Dublin, Secondly, the lands and premises in an Indenture of Lease dated the 5th September, 1922, made between the Lord Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin and Maurice Harrison and Alexander Harrison and thereby described as part of the estate of the Corporation situate in Hazelhatch in the County of Dublin in the Barony of Newcastle and County of Dublin. And therein and thereby demised by their Solicitors to enter and prove their claims at Chambers of No. 1, Law Courts, Dublin Castle, on or before the 1st May, 1925, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Every Claimant holding any security is to produce the same at the said Chambers on the 7th day of May, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1925.

THOMAS W. ELLERKER, Chief Clerk.
Messrs. ORPEN and SWEENY, 35 Anglesea street, Dublin.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice Made in a Cause
HENRY FERGUSON CRAWLEY v. THE LISTOWEL AND BALLYBUNION RAILWAY COMPANY (Record No. 1924—10398).

All persons claiming to be Incumbrancers affecting (1) Parcel of Land in the Town of Ballybunion, comprised in a lease dated 31st December, 1896, made by the Listowel and Ballybunion Railway Company to Charles O'Hanlon for a term of 999 years; (2) Parcel of Land in Ballybunion aforesaid subject to a lease dated 31st August, 1896, from the same Railway Company to Patrick McCarthy for a term of 999 years; (3) Parcel of Land in Ballybunion aforesaid and subject to lease of 2nd November, 1896, from the same Railway Company to Patrick Langford for a term of 999 years; (4) Parcel of Land situate in Ballybunion aforesaid, subject to lease of 31st December, 1896, from the same Railway Company to John Lynch for a term of 999 years; (5) Parcel of Land situate in Ballybunion aforesaid, subject to a lease of 31st December, 1896, from the same Railway Company to Catherine Brien for a term of 999 years; (6) Parcel of Land situate in Ballybunion aforesaid, subject to lease of 24th October, 1895, from the same Railway Company to Michael Murphy for a term of 999 years; (7) Parcel of Land situate in Ballybunion aforesaid, subject to lease of 30th April, 1916, from the same Railway Company to John McMahon for 999 years; (8) Parcel of Land situate in Ballybunion aforesaid, subject to lease of 30th April, 1916, from the same Railway Company to Thomas O'Connell; (9) Parcel of Land situate in Ballybunion aforesaid, subject to lease of 20th November, 1920, from the same Railway Company to Thomas Christy Moore for 999 years; (10) Parcel of Land adjoining Lixtion Station, on the Listowel and Ballybunion Railway, situate in the Townland of Lahesheragh South, Parish of Lisclion, same Barony and County aforesaid, subject to lease of 1st December, 1916, from the same Railway Company to Patrick Nolan for 999 years; (11) Two Plots of Land, containing, in all, 12 perches, situate in the Statute measure, in the Townland of Gortnasekea, Parish of Killehenny (same Barony and County, subject to an agreement of 10th June, 1917, Listowel and Ballybunion Railway Company with Michael Keneeley; (12) Two Plots of Land, containing, respectively, 7a. 2r. 24p. and 2a. 3r. 24p. in said Town of Ballybunion, same Parish, Barony and County, comprised in agreement of 29th June, 1917, from Listowel and Ballybunion Railway Company to Timothy Allen; (13) Plot of Ground in the Townland of Lahesheragh, Parish of Lisclion, same Barony and County, comprised in an agreement dated the 22nd March, 1920, made between Thomas Christy Moore as Receiver and Manager of the said Railway Company of the one part and Patrick Nolan of the other part; (14) Plot of Ground in Ballybunion aforesaid, comprised in an agreement dated 18th November, 1920, made between Thomas Christy Moore as such Receiver and Manager of the one part and Ballybunion Picture House and Baths Co. Ltd., of the other part; (15) Part of the said Lands of Ballybunion on which the Golf Pavilion stands; (16) Part of the Townland of Doonin and Kilbeggan (situate on the Listowel and Ballybunion Railway), containing 234 perches, same Parish, Barony and County, held by T. Honihan under agreement dated 19th June, 1894; (17) Part of the Lands of Gortnasekey, otherwise Gortnasekea, same Parish, Barony and County of Kerry, containing about 25 perches, held by T. J. Mulvihill from the said Railway Company as tenant; (18) The Cottage premises at Listowel, same Barony and County, occupied by Michael Hanley as servant of the said Railway Company, and held by him by agreement with the Company, for which he pays the yearly rent of £3 13s. 4d. by fortnightly payments, and payable out of the said lands, ARE by their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd day of June, 1925, to enter and prove their claims at Chambers of No. 1, Law Courts, Dublin Castle, Dublin, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Every Claimant holding any security is to produce the same at the said Chambers on the 7th day of May, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1925.

CHAS. W. ELLERKER, Chief Clerk.
LONGFIELD and CAMPION, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, 59 Clare street, Dublin.

FOR SENDING ABROAD TO FRIENDS the Irish Daily Paper is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" Press Paragraph.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
KATE D'ALTON, Spinster, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Victoria, Chap. 54, that the above-named Kate D'Alton, late of 13 Stephen's Green, Dublin, who died on the 8th day of January, 1925, by her Will, dated the 30th day of August, 1919, bequeathed the several legacies, pecuniary and specific, and a certain annuity therein set forth, and also bequeathed the following charitable legacies, namely:—To the Superior or Prior for the time being of the Friary, Clarendon street, Dublin, her painting of the Virgin and Child and her painting of Saint Mary Magdalene, for the use of Clarendon Street Church; to the Superiors for the time being of the Little Sisters of the Assumption, Upper Camden street, Dublin, £100 for the charitable works carried on by such Sisters; to the Reverend William Landers, Catholic Curate of the Church of Saint Andrew, Westland row, Dublin; the Very Reverend Edward Holland, the Reverend John A. Corbett, the Reverend C. J. Nevin and the Reverend Andrew Healy, all of the Friary, Clarendon street, Dublin, and the Reverend James P. Sherwin, of the University Church, Stephen's Green, Dublin, £10 each for the celebration of Masses for the repose of her soul, and the souls of her parents and deceased brothers and sister, and the sum of £1 to each Catholic priest who should attend her funeral.

By a Codicil to her said Will, dated the 8th June, 1925, she bequeathing certain further legacies. Testatrix directed that the residue of her property (after payment of the several legacies and the annuity bequeathed by her Will and Codicil), Revenue Duties, etc.) should be invested as therein directed, and that the income thereof be paid to the person therein named for life, and after the death of such person that said investment should be converted into money, and applied and distributed by her Trustees for the time being for, or for such purposes suitable for religious institutions or associations within the Irish Free State as her Trustees should in their absolute discretion think fit; and Testatrix thereby directed that all Masses to be celebrated under the bequests for that purpose contained in her Will, or in any Codicil thereto, should be celebrated in the Irish Free State, and that all bequests for charitable purposes should be charitable purposes within the Irish Free State.

Testatrix by her said Will appointed Edward Condell, of 11 Stephen's Green, Dublin, Solicitor, and Herbert Wilfred Condell, of 6 Frankford avenue, Rathgar, County Dublin, Solicitor, Executors and Trustees thereof, and probate of said Will and Codicil was on the 20th day of February, 1925, granted forth of the Principal Probate Registry, High Court of Justice, Saorstat Eireann, to the said Executors.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1925.

D'ALTON and CONDELL, Solicitors for the said Executors, 11 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and all whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
BRIDGET MARY ARCHBOLD, late of St. Vincent's, Fairview, in the City of Dublin, Spinster, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Victoria, Chapter 54, that the above-named Bridget Mary Archbold, Deceased, who died on the 13th day of January, 1925, by her Will, dated the 2nd day of May, 1923, bequeathed inter alia—

To the Administrator Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, for the building of the new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Gloucester street, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

To the President of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, Glasnevin, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

To the Superior of the Dominican, Dominick street, for Masses for the repose of the souls of Thomas and Bridget Archbold, Twenty Pounds.

To the Superior of the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar street, Dublin, for Masses for the repose of the soul of John Archbold, Twenty Pounds.

To the Revd. Joseph Dillon, C.C., Ringsend, for Masses for his Offertorie purpose, £20.

To the Administrator, Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, for Masses for the repose of his soul, Twenty Pounds.

To the Superior, Vincentians' Church, Phibsborough, for Masses for the repose of her soul, Twenty Pounds.

To the Superioress of the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Ten Hundred Pounds.

To the Superioress of the Sacred Heart Home, Drumcondra, Dublin, Thirty Pounds.

To the President, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Phibsborough Conference, Thirty Pounds.

To the President, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Marlborough Street Conference, Thirty Pounds.

And by her said Will, Testatrix appointed James Fegan, Solicitor, of 59 Rutland square, W., Dublin, Executor, and Probate of the said Will was on the 25th day of February, 1925, granted forth of the Principal Registry of the High Court of Justice, Saorstat Eireann, to the said Executor.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1925.

JAMES FEGAN, Solicitor, the said Executor, 59 Rutland square, W., Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
RICHARD RAYMOND BRAHAM, late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, U.S.A., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Statute 32 and 33 Chap. 46, that all persons claiming to be Creditors, or otherwise having any claim or demand against the estate or effects of the said Richard Raymond Braham, who died on the 16th day of August, 1924, are hereby required (in furnish (in writing) particulars of such claims or demands) to the undersigned Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration were granted forth of the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 20th day of March, 1925. And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 27th day of April, 1925, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been received at the time.

Dated this 27th March, 1925.

C. H. DENNISON, Solicitor, 32 Nassau street, Dublin.

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS.
Proof Fee of 1s. 6d. will be charge for their advertisements under Legal Notice heading, or in any other advertising column of this paper (save Agency Notices), which, in 7/6 per line with a minimum of 10/6.

## RAILWAYS.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.
TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

On and from MONDAY, 6th APRIL, the following Alterations will come into operation:—

The 7.45 a.m., Sligo to Limerick, will be altered to leave at 7.40 a.m., and give connection to Ennis-killen.

The 9.0 a.m., Sligo to Limerick, will be altered to leave at 8.55 a.m.

The 7.30 a.m., Westport to Athlone, will be altered to running, and connect with 7.40 a.m. Tuam to Sligo.

The 7.25 a.m., Ballina to Manulla Junction, will be altered to leave at 7.20 a.m.

M. F. KEOGH,
General Manager.

Kingsbridge Station, Dublin,
April, '25.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following is the order of Advertisements in to-day's *Irish Times*:—

| FIRST PAGE. | TWELFTH PAGE. |
|---|---|
| Births, Marriages and Deaths. | Auctions. |
| Shipping. | Houses and Lands. |
| Hotels. | Specific Articles for Sale and Wanted. |
| Horses. | Garden. |
| Lost and Found. | Poultry, Rtrs. Dairy, &c. |
| Situations Vacant and Wanted. | Furniture. |
| Medical. | Music, Pianos, &c. |
| Tuitions. | Dress for Sale & Wanted. |
| Schools. | Horses. |
| SECOND PAGE. | Business Premises. |
| Cycles and Motor Cars. | Stabling and Grazing. |
| SIXTH PAGE. | Houses to Let and Wanted. |
| Amusements. | Apartments to Let and Wanted. |
| Contracts. | Seaside and Country. |
| Legal Notices. | Miscellaneous. |
| Public Notices. | |
| Railways. | |

## WEATHER FORECAST.

*General Inference.—A trough of low pressure extends from the North of Norway to Spain, and is likely to move slowly eastward. Changeable, showery weather is probable over the British Isles, with sleet or snow showers in the North, spreading to the South later.*

*Irish Sea.—Wind north-westerly to northerly, moderate to fresh; showers of rain, sleet or snow, bright intervals; visibility mainly good; cold.*

*S.W. Seaboard.—Wind north-westerly, moderate to fresh; occasional showers; visibility good; sea rather rough.*

*Irish Sea, St. George's Channel and N.W. Seaboard.—Wind north-westerly to northerly, moderate to fresh; showers of rain or sleet; visibility mainly good; sea moderate to rather rough.*

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt)

BAROMETER.
Dublin—Thursday (8 p.m.) ..... 29.85
To-day ... Rises ... 8.55. Sets ..... 7. 2
To-morrow ... ,, ... 8.53 ,, ..... 7. 4
Lighting-up Time ..... 8. 2

HIGH WATER.
DUBLIN.
To-day ... Morning 6.46 Evening ..... 7.24
To-morrow ... ,, 8. 0 ,, ..... 8.34

## TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre.—"Peter Pan," 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal.—Variety, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Olympia Theatre.—"Episodes of 1925," 7 and 9.
Queen's Theatre.—"Kisses and Kandy," 6.50 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre.—"The Building Fund" and "Portrait," 8 p.m.
La Scala Theatre.—"The Grand National and "Wandering Daughters," 3.50, 6.20 and 8.50 p.m.
The Metropole.—"Unbreakable House," 2.45, 5.0, 7.15, and 9.30 p.m.
The Grafton.—"Children of Jazz."
Princess, Rathmines.—"The Great White Way."
The Pavilion, Dun Laoghaire.—"I Will Repay," 3.45, 6.20 and 8.50 p.m.
St. Catherine's Parish Excelsior Bazaar—Concert in the Schools, Donore avenue, 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal.—Variety, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Dublin Orpheus Glee Society, Antient Concert Rooms, 8 p.m.
Irish Guild of Catholic Nurses, Mansion House, 8 p.m.
Gymnastic Display, Metropolitan Hall, 8 p.m.
W.S.P.C.C.—General Meeting, Molesworth Hall, 4.
Dublin Orpheus Glee Society, Antient Concert Rooms, 8 p.m.
Dublin Corporation Meeting, 12 noon.
Northern Counties Committee—Sitting Day.


# The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1925.


## NEWS SUMMARY.

### IRELAND.

For seven hours yesterday the Dail debated the Shannon scheme. A division on Mr. Conor Hogan's proposal to refer it to another commission of experts will be taken to-day.—(Pages 5 and 7.)

Polling takes place to-day in Northern Ireland.—(Page 7.)

A number of engineers yesterday criticised the projected Shannon scheme. —(Page 5.)

The conditions in County Clare, where large numbers of cattle have died, are described by our Agricultural Correspondent.—(Page 7.)

The Supreme Court in Dublin yesterday decided unanimously in favour of the respondents in the appeal of Lady Fitz-Gerald Arnott against an order of Mr. Justice Murnaghan removing her from the position of trustee of the trusts of the will of her husband, the late Sir John Arnott, Bart. In dismissing her appeal, the Court ordered her to pay the costs to the respondents.—(Page 4.)

At a public meeting in the Dublin Mansion House last night proposals were made for the abolition of income tax on all incomes earned in the Free State, and a committee was appointed to wait on President Cosgrave and the Minister of Finance and discuss the subject with them.—(Page 7.)

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday emphatically protested against over-taxation, which was denounced as a burden on industry and individuals, and responsible for the large amount of unemployment all over the country.—(Page 8.)

It was not possible yesterday to start pumping operations in the flooded mine at Scotswood, near Newcastle. The response to the appeal for funds for the dependents of the entombed men has been generous.—(Page 7.)

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Victor Warrender, on the Civil Service Estimates, moved a resolution calling attention to the importance of Empire development, with special reference to emigration to Dominions and Dependencies. The House, after discussion, rejected the motion.—(Page 9.)

Lord Birkenhead, in the House of Lords yesterday, propounded a scheme for the reform of the House, but explained that it represented only his own views. The scheme was criticised at some length, but failed to commend itself to members generally.—(Page 9.)

The reconstructed Army airship, R 33, was successfully launched at Cardington, Bedfordshire, yesterday, and flew to Pulham, Norfolk. The vessel attained an altitude of 3,000 feet and a speed of 60 miles an hour.—(Page 7.)

### ABROAD.

Herr Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, defends the security pact proposals, which, he contends, will dissipate French hopes of acquiring the Rhineland. —(Page 8.)

An American firm of airship builders is constructing a vessel to carry only two persons in addition to the pilot.—(Page 7.)

It is stated that income tax in France is to be raised by 60 per cent.—(Page 7.)

Signor Mussolini made a speech yesterday urging Italy to be prepared for the next war.—(Page 8.)

### SPORTING.

At Tralee yesterday Homeland won the Munster Plate, Prudent Lad the Ballybeggan Plate, Rogiosko the Stayers' Plate, Silent Doon the Kenmare Plate, and Ballinatray the Southern Plate.—(Page 10.)

At Newbury Paddy won the Newbury Spring Cup, Purple Shade being second and Heliaster third.—(Page 10.)

### FINANCIAL.

London Stock Markets were quite good yesterday. The 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan was a big success. Platinum Shares are again in favour.—(Page 11.)

There was a plethora of money in Lombard street, and overnight loans were made at 3½-3 per cent. Discount rates were easier. French francs again declined in value.—(Page 11.)

In Dublin there was heavy selling of Guinness Shares, and the closing price was ½ lower at 61½. Bank Shares were firm and Dunlops strong.—(Page 11.)

## The Income Tax.

The economic invasion of the Free State by the City of Cork was carried a stage further last night, when the protagonists of the "no income tax" campaign addressed a large meeting in the Dublin Mansion House. The gathering was representative of almost every section of the community—including the unemployed—and the discussion was useful and interesting. Mr. Hugo Flinn, whose enthusiasm and energy have been the main factors in the remarkable spread of this movement, explained the details of the Cork scheme. They are well known, but the broad outlines are worth repetition. The business men of Cork propose the complete abolition of income tax on all incomes earned or derived from investments in the Free State. They argue that the high rate of income tax in this country has been the chief cause of the exodus of liquid capital from our shores; that the anæmic condition of our industry and commerce is a direct result of this continuous financial blood-letting, and that the only way in which capital can be induced to flow back to the Free State is by the complete abolition of income tax. Under the Cork scheme dividends or other incomes derived from outside sources would continue to pay income tax; and it is urged that the differentiation in favour of home investments would give an enormous impetus to Free State enterprise. Foreign *entrepreneurs* would be encouraged to sink large sums of money in this country, factories would spring up throughout the land, employment would increase as if by magic, and living costs would begin to fall immediately.

It is a pleasant vision—if we do not regard it too closely. Mr. Hugo Flinn's proposal would involve an annual loss to the Free State Exchequer of, say, £3,000,000, and, unfortunately, Mr. Blythe could not afford to buy the benefits of income tax abolition at such a high price. There is, however, an even more cogent argument against the proposal. The Irish people have not yet been educated up to such a revolutionary reform. Despite the furious propaganda of the Cork business men during the past few weeks, the average man still is inclined to believe that there is a "catch" in Mr. Flinn's programme; and the workers will not be convinced that it is not a plan to benefit the rich at the poor's expense. As Mr. Flinn argued yesterday, the consumer invariably pays the income tax of the who stand above him in the economic hierarchy. The manufacturer passes on his income tax to the wholesaler, who transfers it, *plus* his own income tax, to the retailer. Afterwards, when the Dublin docker or the Connemara labourer buys a pair of boots or a new cap, he pays not only the economic price of the article, but, in addition, his share of the income tax which has been paid by manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer together. Unhappily, the working classes refuse to accept this point of view. They hold that the income tax is an impost on rich men and, therefore, an admirable institution. Consequently, no Free State Government could hope to secure popular support for its abolition; and as we have not yet reached the stage of national perfection at which economics will become divorced from all political complexes, we cannot expect Mr. Flinn's Utopian dream to come true in our day.

Cork is famous for its bargaining genius, and we suspect that Mr. Hugo Flinn and his friends will be very well satisfied if, as a result of their efforts, Mr. Blythe reduces the Free State income tax, let us say, to three and fourpence in the pound. Of course, the real principle for which they are fighting is that of differentiation between internal and external incomes. They want the tax to be higher on outside investments than it is on investments at home in order that Irishmen may have some incentive to risk their money in their own country instead of sending it to London or New York. At present the boot is on the other foot. A yield of five *per cent.* in England, according to Mr. Flinn, is equivalent to a yield of six and two-thirds *per cent.* in the Free State, and, *ceteris paribus*, no man with a thousand pounds to invest would hesitate for a moment to choose an English, in preference to an Irish, concern. We are not sure that the principle of differentiation is economically sound, but it certainly deserves careful thought. The outflow of liquid capital must be checked in some way if the Free State's economy is to be saved, and we hope that Mr. Blythe will give the whole problem his most serious consideration before he opens his fateful Budget. The reduction of income tax is a *chose jugée*, and for that fact much credit is due to Mr. Hugo Flinn and his associates, who have made the income tax issue a live thing and have forced the people to take a direct interest in it. They have cut right across the old political lines of demarcation in the Free State, and have provided the Irish people with materials for the foundation of what, for them, will be a new school of economic thought.

## Security and Armaments.

Paris remains the arbiter of the peace of Europe—indeed, of the whole world's peace—and to-day her attitude causes equal concern at London, at Berlin and at Washington. For the moment the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany on the subject of a Rhineland Pact seem to be in abeyance. The British Government has accepted the German proposals as a suitable basis of discussion, but Mr. Chamberlain is anxious to move *pari passu* with France, and France is reluctant to move at all. It is understood that M. Herriot refuses to pursue the matter with Germany until his doubts or certain points have been removed. His *questionnaire* has been submitted to the British Government, whose comments may decide the final form of the Allied Note to Berlin. According to the Paris Correspondent of *The Times*, the opening of French conversations with Germany will depend on her answers to inquiries which cover a wide range. The German Government is asked to declare definitely its intentions with regard to membership of the League of Nations and to state its policy on the whole subject of the Eastern frontiers. Is Germany still resolved upon reunion with Austria? Is she prepared to respect the frontiers not only of France, but of Italy and Belgium? Will she agree that the Polish frontier must not be altered without Poland's free consent? Mr. Chamberlain appears to be willing to come to direct negotiations with Germany on the whole problem of "security," in which these points are important factors. France desires a settlement of all the crucial questions as a condition of negotiation, and she desires also to get a complete agreement between England, France, Belgium and Italy before Germany is admitted to a general conference. These are the familiar tactics of M. Poincaré. It is no wonder that they are resented at Berlin, where Mr. Chamberlain's frank overture had raised high hopes, or that the prospects of a European settlement have receded during the last few days. Now we learn that American opinion is disturbed by the French Government's attitude to the proposed Naval Conference at Washington. It is feared that France will refuse President Coolidge's invitation, and that her hostility to further disarmament may secure Italy's support and may compel even Great Britain to conclude that the time is not opportune for such proposals. The French Government's view is that discussions which might extend to questions of land and air armaments would be dangerous. It holds also that the problem of European "security" is paramount, and that, until this problem has been settled, "sympathetic consideration" of Mr. Coolidge's proposals must be withheld. Washington has little patience with what it regards as the vicious circle of France's thought, and Mr. Borah has advised the President to ignore her dislike of the Disarmament Conference. It was the greatest of all Frenchmen who said: "You can do everything with bayonets except sit on them."

## Photographs.

Ireland formerly was a pioneer in the development of the art of the photographic camera. Photographic portraiture, as practised by well-known Dublin firms, was hardly equalled in other countries. To-day, the photographic art is comparatively neglected within our shores. In Britain there are some four hundred photographic societies; in Ireland there are no more than could be counted on the fingers of one hand. In Britain the educational hobby of photography has its devotees in every village; in Ireland young men seem to be enamoured of more lethal playthings than the camera. It is justly urged by a writer in *

# THE SHANNON SCHEME.

## DEBATE IN THE DAIL.

## MINISTER REPLIES TO CRITICS.

## QUESTION OF COST.

HAVING debated the Government's motion on the Shannon scheme for precisely seven hours, the Dail adjourned at 10.30 o'clock last night without reaching a decision.

The debate will be resumed this afternoon, and after the House has divided on Mr. Conor Hogan's amendment, deputies will be dismissed for their Easter holidays.

### NO NOTES.

Yesterday's debate was a notable one. At 3.30 p.m. Mr. McGilligan rose to propose the Government resolution. He spoke for seventy-five minutes, and gave an admirably lucid summary of the Siemens-Schuckert proposals. Without once consulting notes, he dealt with all the salient features of the scheme and the experts' report, meeting criticisms as he went.

Not one penny piece, he pointed out, would have to be paid by any resident of the Shannon area under the partial development scheme. He also reminded the House that, if and when they embarked on the project, they would not necessarily embark on an expenditure of five million pounds.

He quoted various figures in support of his assertion that the experts' estimate of the consumption of electricity was an extremely conservative one. Of Irish engineers the Minister had as much to say as one expected from him. They were, as they thought, the only sane men in "an electrically mad world." They were men who—with very little knowledge of electrical engineering—told the country that it did not matter whether it progressed electrically or not.

After these tilts at the critics, he went on to justify the estimate of the experts. When concluding his speech the Minister repeated his contention that the "much-abused White Paper" presented to the Dail some months back contained every guarantee that the security of the State could ask for, including "world minimum prices" for materials. In the case of the last mentioned, he assured the Dail that when individual items came to be considered, binding estimates would be demanded.

At the end of his speech Mr. McGilligan was applauded.

### THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Conor Hogan, of the Farmers' Party, then rose to move the amendment, standing in his name. The amendment, in effect, asked that no further action in the matter of the Siemens scheme should be taken until the plans had been examined by a second group of experts of European reputation.

It was a trifle unfortunate that the deputy should have impaired the vigour of his plea by asking for "fuller investigation" by entering upon a too lengthy defence of the intellectual ability of the members of his party.

He was followed by Mr. Darrell Figgis, who spoke for an hour and forty-five minutes. A considerable portion of his speech was by way of reply to the suggestions that the hostility of certain people to the scheme was inspired by their association with rival projects. Having left the House to draw the inference that the Government was virtually guilty of a breach of faith with the promoters of the Liffey scheme—with which he himself is identified—Mr. Figgis went on to criticise certain technical features of the Siemens scheme.

He supported Mr. Hogan's plea for a fuller investigation of the proposals, explaining that, in view of Mr. Hogan's amendment, he would not submit the amendment standing in his name.

### LABOUR'S ENTHUSIASM.

Mr. Johnson expressed the enthusiasm of the Labour Party for the scheme. They had been told, he said, that the money involved might more fittingly be utilised to build houses for the people. If that were the way they looked at these things, why not say to a carpenter, "Don't buy tools for your trade; buy a house or buy bread?" He hoped that the Government's motion would be carried by a considerable majority, and that the Minister would do as much for the scheme as his opponents were doing against it.

Mr. Gorey pointed out that, while he and his colleagues were sympathetic towards the scheme, they felt that the most searching investigation possible should be made before the country was committed to it. There should be no indecent haste.

Other speakers who extended their heartiest support to the Ministerial motion were Messrs. P. J. Egan (Government), P. Hogan (Labour), P. J. Shaw (Government), and Professor O'Sullivan (Government).

When the House adjourned at 10.30 o'clock only four Deputies had spoken against the motion. Of those four one was Mr. Figgis and the others were members of the Farmers' Party.

The House meets at 11 o'clock to-day, and the debate will be resumed about 1.30 p.m.

# RUM-RUNNERS CHASED.

## EXCITING AFFAIR IN THE BALTIC.

*COPENHAGEN (By Mail).*

An exciting encounter between liquor smugglers and the Danish Customs ship Carola took place recently in Baltic waters off the coast of Amager.

The Carola was at anchor when, shortly after midnight, her watch noticed the dim shape of a motor boat stealing through the darkness towards the coast. Searchlights were at once trained on the suspicious craft, which then turned hurriedly about and made off at full speed.

The Carola gave chase, and when within range opened fire on the smuggler. In the white glare of the searchlights the rum-runners could be seen lying flat on their floors behind the low bulwarks of their boat. By the time the Carola had caught up with her quarry the smugglers had abandoned their ship and were rowing in a dinghy with all possible speed towards land through shallow water, in which the Carola could not safely be navigated.

The Customs men then gave up the chase, but seized the abandoned motor-boat, which was found to contain a quantity of spirits from a German smuggler craft well known in the Baltic.

Later the police were communicated with, and before long succeeded in capturing the escaped crew.

# SUMMER TIME IN HOLLAND.

## ARRANGEMENT NOT TO BE ABOLISHED.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*THE HAGUE, Thursday.*

The Dutch Senate to-day rejected the Government bill brought forward to abolish summer time. Holland will automatically revert to last year's arrangements, and summer time will commence on Sunday next, in conformity with the arrangements in Belgium and France. The agitation to abolish summer time was engineered by the agricultural interests.

# FISHERIES BILL.

## ANGLERS AND THE NEW LICENCE PROPOSALS.

## CONFLICTING VIEWS.

In angling circles throughout the Irish Free State the keenest interest is being manifested in the Fisheries Bill, which was read a first time in the Dail last week. There appears to be unanimous approval of Part III. of the bill, which restricts trading in salmon and trout.

So far the new proposal, by which a person holding a salmon licence costing £2 for the year has to pay an additional ten shillings, does not appear to be fully understood. It amounts to this:—The holder of a licence can fish anywhere within the district of the Board of Conservators selected by himself. If he fishes in the area of another Board, he must pay the additional ten shillings. There is no ground for the belief that the ten shilling "fine" is required for fishing in different waters in the area for which the £2 licence is granted.

Doubts have been expressed as to the effect of the £2, *plus* ten shillings, licences on those anglers who can spend only a few days or a few weeks in the salmon fishing districts. In this class would be included visitors from other countries. Their position is made clear in Sub-section 2 of Section 12, which says: "If any Board of Conservators shall so determine and resolve, a licence for angling with a single salmon road in their district during the limited period of fourteen days from the date of the licence may be issued, and shall be obtainable on or after the first day of January next, after such determination and resolution, on payment of the licence duty of £1."

### A WESTERN VIEW.

Mr. E. G. Humphreys, the well-known and successful salmon angler from Kylemore, told an *Irish Times* representative yesterday that the sub-section quoted above allays the doubts of those who thought that the increases in the duties would keep visitors away from the Connemara waters, which are held in high esteem by anglers from abroad. He sees no objection to increasing the rod duty to £2, which, he thinks, compares more than favourably with the Jong existing £5 game licence—"for much tamer sport" he added, in the spirit of the enthusiastic fisherman. He would make the issue of 14-day licences mandatory on, instead of discretionary with, the Board of Conservators. He sees the possibility of a Board in which the "netting" interests would predominate over those of the sporting fisherman.

In further conversation, Mr. Humphreys expressed the opinion that the services of the Civic Guard could be more generally utilised for the prevention of poaching. He thought that there should be introduced into the bill something to prevent the sale, by poachers, to individuals, and especially to small hotels—an old complaint among anglers in the West. Otter board fishing—a common practice in Connemara—should be stopped, and bailiffs should be appointed, as far as possible, from the localities of the waters they protect. If he had his way, the duty on seine nets would be £5, instead of £4, as in the bill.

### OPINION IN THE SOUTH.

On the other hand, Mr. Jeremiah Sheehan, Pasco Commissioner, Secretary of the Blackwater Fisheries Riparian Owners' and Anglers' Association, states that salmon fishers in the South are up in arms against the doubling of the rod licence, when for a "snap" net the duty is only £2 10s. If the proposed rod duty became law, he said, the poor-man angler would disappear altogether from the Blackwater, and poaching would increase. Seventy-five per cent. of the former anglers could not afford to pay the £2. He pointed out that in the Banteer-Kanturk district 25 rod licences were issued in 1926, but more than twenty of the persons who held these could not afford to pay £2. Last year four of the Banteer licence-holders got no salmon for the whole season, and the fifth landed one pool. So far this season only one fish has been taken between Mallow and Millstreet.

The Lismore Conservators have passed the following resolution:—

"That we, the members of the Lismore Board of Fishery Conservators, hereby declare our strongest disapproval of the proposal to increase the present licence duty of £1 on salmon anglers, as we are convinced that such a proposition, if legalised, or otherwise enacted, will cause an alarming increase in all kinds of poaching, thereby leading to the ruin of the oldest and most popular form of Irish sport now remaining; that there is no widespread or general demand for such a proposal, which is certain to render its authors unpopular; and that we most earnestly call upon the elected representatives of the people to give their most strenuous opposition to the proposal."

# NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

## SIR JAMES CRAIG'S CALL TO UNIONISTS.

Polling takes place to-day in the Northern Parliamentary elections. Polling will be from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m., and the counting in the Belfast Divisions will begin to-morrow. It is unlikely that the results will be known until Monday, but the first preference results in Belfast may be available to-morrow night.

In West Belfast there are 65,550 voters and 140 polling places, in North Belfast 47,228 voters and 102 polling stations, in South Belfast 43,164 voters and 93 polling stations, and in East Belfast 44,900 voters and 96 polling stations.

The following call to Unionist electors was issued by Sir James Craig yesterday:—"Loyalists of Ulster, rally round those who have stood by you in the past by voting solidly for all the loyalist candidates, and for no others.

"Defeat your enemies; save the border; secure a strong, stable and sympathetic Government. God defend the right."

### PIONEERS OF UNITY.

Speaking at a meeting of his supporters in West Belfast last night, Mr. Joseph Devlin said that on their flag they had inscribed the principles of justice, fair play and good-will amongst al classes of the people. They made themselves the pioneers—he believed the successful pioneers—of that unity in Ireland which he foresaw if their policy only got a fair chance.

"The great mass of those who differ from us in religion," he continued, "are as anxious as we are for toleration and peace and order and good-will. They hate as profoundly as we do the separation of one part of Ireland from the other. They recognise, as we do, that the safety of the nation, the welfare and the commercial and industrial greatness of the people depend upon the union of North and South; and when passions shall have disappeared and men come down again to the cold basis of reason union will be evolved—a union which, I trust, will be brought about without any sacrifice or humiliation on one side or the other."

# NEW ZEALAND AND EMPIRE TRADE.

The guest of the British Chambers of Commerce in London last night, Admiral Earl Jellicoe spoke of the keenness of New Zealanders on the encouragement of trade within the Empire.

As an indication of the measure of regret which he and his family felt on leaving New Zealand he mentioned, that as the liner Moultan anchored off Tilbury last week a P. and O. steamer came out of dock outward bound, and his children said "Let's get on board that other ship and go back again."

# CARPETS TO BE DEARER.

It is announced that at the annual meeting, held in London on Wednesday, of the Carpet Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, it was decided to increase the charge for their products by 10 to 12½ per cent.

# CATTLE LOSSES IN CLARE.

## "POVERTY, BUT NO ACTUAL WANT."

## RESTOCKING THE FARMS.

## TOUR OF AFFLICTED DISTRICTS.

FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.

*ENNIS, Thursday.*

That many small holders in County Clare have suffered heavily through losses from fluke and other diseases in live-stock cannot be denied. This applies particularly to the South-Western peninsula running from Kilrush to Loop Head. At the same time, I have not discovered any cases of actual want.

There is a degree of poverty, and also some foreboding as to the ability of those who have lost cattle and sheep intended for market to meet their obligations. Except in one abnormal case, I could not find any verification of the statement that people were making meat of stock which died from disease.

### A BLEAK COUNTRYSIDE.

In the report of the Irish Farmers' Union Congress it was incorrectly stated that people had been reduced to living on dead leaves. In the districts most affected by mortality in live-stock this could not happen, as trees do not grow there an account of the ocean winds that sweep the peninsula.

Excepting for the stone fences and sheds or "cabins" adjoining farmhouses, there is little shelter. As a result stock require to be housed for the greater part of the winter. This means feeding them on hay, meal and other foods.

In the case of animals that died recently, large supplies of fodder have gone along with them; and, if the land were re-stocked now, home-grown fodder would soon give out.

During a tour of the county over roads in all directions, I would not, for the most part, favour motor cars. I questioned many farmers, business people, veterinary surgeons and others as to the extent of the losses sustained.

On the part of those chiefly concerned, I found a strong reluctance to make definite statements. Eventually I succeeded in obtaining a collection of figures which bear out to a large extent the statements made by Mr. W. J. Counihan, of Ivarrin, Lisdeen.

### CREDIT REFUSED.

Mr. W. J. Counihan, who is an active member of the Clare Farmers' Union and owner of a salmon fishery at the mouth of the Shannon, declared, in the course of an interview with me, that "the people are absolutely behind the Government if they get fair play."

He went on to say that in an area of sixteen square miles, extending from Ferry Boat to Donaha, some herds had been absolutely wiped out. Other farmers had lost three-fourths of their stock, while the cows are now beginning to go before and after calving. He had himself lost eleven out of fifteen yearlings, and had lost four older beasts. One of his neighbours had lost nineteen calves and yearlings, and another fourteen. He had, he said, tried the Department's remedy for fluke but found it useless.

"As regards the ability of the people to pay rates," he went on, "I know that they have been refused credit. I also know of a case where a farmer has allowed a shopkeeper the use of his land until the debt due to the shopkeeper is cleared. In a word, you are going to have the gombeen landlord, farms which the farmer is unable to work being taken up by shopkeepers for grazing.

"For the past three years we have been shipping our best heifers from West Clare. We had to do this to keep going. As a result we have now a poor type of heifer.

"I suggest that in dividing up the land the Ministry of Agriculture should retain about 600 acres; get their instructor to buy the best heifers in the market; place them on this land; mate them with the best bulls obtainable, and in the spring of the year, when these heifers are in calf, they should be distributed amongst farmers on easy terms—say, part grant or by loan—at cost price.

"This is one of the methods by which land can be re-stocked. This is not sheep-carrying land—it is too heavy—and any that were on it have been lost.

### QUESTION OF RATES.

"At present we maintain that the only way of valuing land is by its carrying power. When Griffith's valuation was applied in 1875 the valuation was based on the corn-growing capacity of the land. This area was then a corn-growing country. Along the foreshore the had proximity to shipping, which at that time was the only method of distributing produce. That counted against us in Griffith's valuation.

"Down here a man with a farm having a stock-carrying capacity of twelve cows would have a valuation of, roughly, £60, whereas three miles inland land known to carry twelve cows is valued at £10. This discrepancy exists all over the county.

"This means that one-third of the people are paying two-thirds of the rates, taking the county generally. We maintain that the time is ripe for an investigation into Griffith's valuation after a period of seventy years. It is a hardship on those who have paid rates regularly that they should be pressed, while those who had not done so far several years are allowed to go scot free. A rate should be struck that is within the ability of everyone to pay. The people see no hope unless the Government take a serious view of things.

### NO MILK.

"Instead of banking the Shannon, it would be better to clean the rivers and give the people a chance of draining their land into them. This would provide much-needed employment.

"As to fuel, we were hard hit during the winter, but owing to the recent spell of dry weather we are now able to carry on.

"There is no famine, but dire want in many cases. Seventy-five per cent. of the people have had no milk during the last five months.

"The people will give the Government every assistance in investigating this matter, but they want the Government to realise the position.

"The dangerous period is from now on to mid August when the small farmers would be selling some of the young stock now lost."

Owners of from four to six cows have been most seriously affected. At Lisycasey, alone the Killadysart road, I was informed that two-thirds of the young cattle have died since last September. One man with six lost four, one with seven lost all, while the bulk of the sheep died a long time before. Another has 19 lost all.

### CATTLE LOSSES.

In the Moreen district inquiries show that 18 farmers lost 55 yearlings, 16 two-year-olds and five cows. In Rees has farmers lost 29 young stock and several sheep, while in Kiltaha eighteen farmers lost 40 young stock, two cows, four two-year-olds and 23 sheep.

A veterinary surgeon who has been attending some of these cases estimates the losses as follow:—

85 per cent. for yearlings,
75 ,, ,, for two-year-olds,
50 ,, ,, for cows,

and an unknown number for sheep.

Estimates given to me in various districts to-day vary from 25 per cent. to 90 per cent. of young cattle lost. Taking these and reducing them to a common percentage for the areas most affected, I think the percentage might fairly be placed at 55.

This is a serious thing for farmers who rely upon the sale of forward store cattle for their livelihood.

I found, as Mr. Counihan stated, that losses are now occurring amongst cows in calf. The number of dairy cows kept in the county is about 60,000, and a large proportion are poor milkers, but they help to keep up the supply of fresh butter which is bought by Cork and other buyers. For these reasons the extension of the mortality to them is a matter for inquiry.

### A REMEDY.

The main causes of mortality in stock are four parasitic diseases—

Husk, or hoose,
Parasitic gastritis,
Coccidiosis, a parasite on the bowel, and
Liver fluke.

A prominent veterinary surgeon tells me

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6.)

# AIRSHIPS FOR TWO PASSENGERS.

## AMERICAN BUILDERS' ENTERPRISE.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*AKRON, OHIO, Thursday.*

America's first small airship, designed for private flying, is being built in the Akron factories. Its designers declare that this latest aircraft will be one of the smallest practical airships so far attempted anywhere in the world. The ship, which has already been called an aerial yacht, will be a hundred feet long, thirty feet in diameter, and will possess a gas capacity of 47,000 cubic feet. The American airship, Los Angeles, is exactly fifty times as large.

The new airship will have a six-horse power engine, capable of driving the vessel at more than fifty miles an hour, and capable of twenty hours' continuous flying without refuelling. An enclosed cabin, fitted up in upholstering of grey velour and polished aluminium will accommodate two passengers, besides the pilot.

It is said that the average person who drives a motor car may learn to fly this diminutive airship with only a few days' instruction. The first of the ships will probably be in commission in a few weeks' time.

# CRUSHING BURDEN OF TAXATION.

## RUINOUS EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

Emphatic protests against over-taxation were made at the annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in the Hotel Victoria, London, yesterday.

Mr. Stanley Machin, in his Presidential address, said that the present was not the time for new schemes of social reform at a cost of millions. The greatest of all social reforms was to provide work for the people.

Referring to taxation, he said that the Chamber had lately been to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had pointed out that the rate of direct taxation was crushing the country, and that it was a burden on industry and individuals, that it was absolutely essential, if industry were to have any chance whatever in the future, that the burden of direct taxation must be lightened, even if it necessitated drastic measures. Some system of economy was essential.

Examining the position of the export trade with foreign countries and with the Empire, the President said that the facts showed the necessity for still greater efforts to produce at lower costs. The high price of coal was a serious factor in the cost of production. They all looked for economies in railway administration, but as business men they protested against exorbitant demands being made upon the railway companies by railway workers, and in comparison with other trades, the railway workers were well paid.

One solution of the problem of unemployment was to be found in encouraging by every possible means migration to the various parts of the Empire. It was useless to provide uneconomic remedies for unemployment. It would be better to give valuable inducements to would-be emigrants who were suffering to-day from over-taxation resulting from high local and national expenditure, and from the effects of high production resulting from excessive taxation, high costs of coal, raw materials and transport.

The President said that he did not consider that any world conference of industrialists would be of any real value to us at the present time. We had to work out our own salvation. There must be cordial co-operation and goodwill between employers and employed, without which the development of our industries would be rendered impossible.

Lord Kylsant, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, said that the real problem before the country was unemployment. The Government is taking the great mass of the earnings of the people, and yet they are surprised that there are a million people out of employment, and a million men will remain out of employment until this Government, or some other Government, faces this question of the reduction of taxation.

# OPENING OF WEMBLEY.

## MAY 6th FIXED.

The British Empire Exhibition is to be officially opened on May 6th.

# POLITICIAN KIDNAPPED.

## POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS IN LIVERPOOL.

At Liverpool yesterday, Brownfield Owen, Fraser McGachen, William Prenderleith Cochrane, Joseph Hayden Browner, and John Henry Rowlandson were charged with unlawfully conspiring to assault Mr. Harry Pollit, secretary of the National Minority Movement, and imprisoning him against his will on March 14.

Pollit said that he was proceeding to Liverpool by train on March 14, but at Edgehill Rowlandson and Owen dragged him from the carriage.

He appealed to a porter and a ticket collector, telling the latter that the men were endeavouring to kidnap him. He replied: "It's all right. I'll call the police officer."

He found himself outside the barrier surrounded by a group of men. He was pushed by Owen and Rowlandson into the motor car, and Rowlandson, Owen and McGachen got inside with him, Browner sitting by the driver, whom he afterwards learned was Cochrane. They drove about till 2 a.m., when he was taken into what he thought was a house.

After being supplied with tea, he was shown into a bedroom, and as he refused to give an undertaking not to try to escape, the accused men took it in turn to watch him.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they all entered the car, and after breakdowns and a "lift" in a butcher's motor van they reached Shrewsbury, where Rowlandson got a ticket for Paddington.

He was twice asked what financial loss he sustained, but refused money.

He had recovered his bag, but some of his clothes and all his papers were missing.

The accused men pleaded not guilty, and were committed for trial at the Assizes, bail being allowed.

# CO-OPERATIVE STORES DISPUTE.

## 10,000 MEN RETURNING TO WORK.

The four days' lockout of ten thousand men employed in the Co-operative Stores in the North-Western area was settled last night after negotiations all day at the Co-operative Union offices, at Manchester, between the North-Western Sectional Council and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

Work will be resumed to-day. The men's Union have agreed to withdraw the strike notices at the Preston Society's premises, and the Sectional Council agree on their part to withdraw lockout notices at other societies. The matters in dispute are to be referred to a court of arbitration in the event of the Joint Committee now in existence ceasing to function through failure to agree on the resumed discussion of the wages bases.

In several towns yesterday the workers came to arrangement with the Co-operative Societies, and the stores were re-opened. There was a joint conference at Manchester in the afternoon between the Workers' Union and the Council of the Co-operative Societies.

# THE KING OF RUMANIA.

*BUKHAREST, Thursday.*

A bulletin issued to-day announces that the condition of His Majesty is much improved.—(Reuter.)

# HIGHER TAXES IN FRANCE.

## CRITICAL POSITION OF TREASURY.

## AN ALL-NIGHT CONFERENCE.

## 60 PER CENT. INCREASE IN INCOME TAX.

THE financial situation continues to engross public opinion in France. The Treasury does not know which way to turn to meet its liabilities, which have been aggravated by the fact that many milliards in short term loans are falling due this summer, while, owing to the rise in prices, the bank note issue no longer suffices for the country's commercial needs.

### FRANC FALLS AGAIN.

During the last couple of days there have been rumours that the Government had decided to raise the legal note issue from 41 to 45 or 46 milliards, and also to resort to something like a capital levy.

The franc, which had recovered to 89, promptly relapsed to over 92 to the pound. The weekly balance-sheet of the Bank of France, issued yesterday, showed the bank notes issued as amounting to over 40 milliards 900 millions, which is dangerously near the legal limit.

Thus, when it became known that the Minister for Finance would speak in the Senate in the course of the Budget debate yesterday, his statement was awaited with breathless interest. M. Clementel's speech, however, cannot be said to have satisfied public curiosity; for he insisted upon the gravity of the situation without disclosing what measures the Government proposed to adopt.

### HIGHER INCOME TAX.

It is reported, however, that one of the measures decided upon in principle by the Government to meet the urgent needs of the Treasury is a sixty per cent. increase in the income tax and a hundred per cent. increase in the other direct taxes, technically known as the *impôts cédulaires*, with the exception of that on salaries. According to Reuter, a bill to this effect will be tabled in the Chamber on Monday.

### ALL NIGHT COUNCIL MEETING.

M. Herriot held a meeting last evening, at which all the Ministers and Under-Secretaries and the majority of the deputies belonging to the Finance Committee were present, for the purpose of determining the attitude of the Government in regard to the Budget in the Senate. It was expected that the conference would last until the early hours of this morning.

# PREMIER TO THE RESCUE.

## QUESTIONS LEFT UNANSWERED BY M. CLEMENTEL.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*PARIS, Thursday.*

M. Clementel's speech in the Senate would seem to have given rise to some misconceptions among Senators, and so, to clear up the situation, M. Herriot was urgently sent for from the Chamber.

Addressing the Senate, the Premier declared that, in the interests of public finances, it was preferable not to link up the Budget with the Treasury question, and that the reason why they had talked of the Treasury problem was because there had recently been exaggerated and misleading rumours.

M. Herriot said that the Government had always been opposed to any inflation, and was going to meet the difficulties of the last. They wanted a clean Treasury.

The Government was unanimous in rejecting a fresh note issue to cope with the situation. He concluded by declaring that the Government would only propose sound and logical measures, and he asked the Senate to uphold the bill the Government was going to put forward.

### HOARDING OF BANK NOTES.

After defending his Budget, which he insisted must be voted before the Easter recess, M. Clementel dealt with the question of the note issue. He said that the circulation had not dropped below forty and a half milliards since October last. This was a situation which could not be maintained without peril. It was necessary to reconstitute a margin of issue sufficient to meet eventualities.

The Minister went on to declare that the hoarding of bank notes was largely responsible for the present high-water mark of the note issue.

The problem was how, temporarily, to replace the hoarded notes. This would not be inflation, for notes would be issued for the purpose and could only be employed for discounting commercial bills bearing the signature of the most solvent traders. The Bank of France would be in charge of this operation.

Once again the Minister declared that there was no question of inflation for State purposes, or any form of commercial inflation. He then concluded by appealing for union among all Frenchmen to aid in the financial restoration of their country.

### LEFT IN THE DARK.

Thus M. Clementel not only left the Senate in the dark as regards the amount of the proposed new note issue, but did not breathe a word of an increase in the income tax or other imposts.

Earlier in his speech he announced that Great Britain, France and Belgium had agreed to place 500,000,000 gold marks worth of the Dawes Scheme Railway Bonds on the market next October.

As regards inter-Allied debts, M. Clementel merely said that informal conversations were continuing with Britain. He declared that he did not intend to conclude any agreement without consulting Parliament beforehand. France's determination to pay had been clearly expressed, and he was confident that they would come to a favourable agreement, based on a friendly compromise with America as well as Great Britain.

# LABRADOR BOUNDARY.

## QUESTION FOR THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*ST. JOHN'S, Thursday.*

The Newfoundland Premier laid on the table of the Legislature to-day correspondence between himself and Mr. Taschereau, Premier of Canada, and Mr. Lapointe, Canadian Attorney-General, respecting the settlement of the Labrador boundary dispute, following upon conferences in Montreal in December.

The correspondence shows that Newfoundland offered to sell the sovereignty of the coast for $30,000,000, and, alternatively, to sell the Hinterland for $15,000,000, retaining a three-mile strip of seaboard for fishery purposes. Both offers were rejected, on the plea that public opinion in Canada would not support the payment of such large amounts. All the parties are now in agreement to expedite the submission of the dispute to the Privy Council's decision.—(Reuter.)

(The interior boundary of Labrador has never been settled, though Canada recognises the coast line, as already delimited, as part of Labrador, and subject to the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.)

# BELGIAN CABINET TO RESIGN.

*BRUSSELS, Thursday.*

In the course of a meeting to-day between M. Theunis, the Premier; M. Masson, the Minister of Justice; M. Poullet, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Hymans, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was decided that the Ministers would resign on Sunday morning.—(Reuter.)

# "BOOTLEGGING" IN AMERICA.

## GENERAL TO MAKE WAR ON RINGS.

## FREE HAND TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*WASHINGTON, Thursday.*

America's prohibition forces are to be placed on a military basis. This decision of the Coolidge Administration follows the failure of the Prohibition Enforcement Department to smash the bootlegging rings, which have made such a mockery of the Volstead Act.

The whole system of the Prohibition Enforcement Department is to be reorganised, and to effect this President Coolidge has appointed Brigadier-General Lincoln C. Andrews, famous as an army organiser, to the nominal post of Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, in charge specially of prohibition enforcement.

Brigadier-General Andrews has been given a free hand, with full power to reorganise, as he thinks fit, the forces on a military basis to carry the war into the enemy's camp, without any regard to the views or undercurrents of political departments or of politicians. This new move comes at the height of a spirited campaign initiated by the President to put an end to the wave of lawlessness induced by the laxity of prohibition enforcement.

The new policy has already had a marked effect, resulting in a number of drastic drives, the closing of many liquor resorts in New York, hundreds of arrests and indictments in Ohio, and a heightened vigilance along the Canadian border.

The placing of the prohibition force under the Civil Service laws was recently advocated by the President in order to combat laxity of local officials throughout the country.

While this proposal must wait for the convening of the next Congress, Mr. Coolidge has decided to strike at corruption now, through effective reorganisation of the present force.

General Andrews is the second high officer to conduct anti-liquor drives, Brigadier-General Butler having been given special leave from the Marine Corps two years ago to fight bootlegging in Philadelphia. General Butler, however, must return soon to his Marine detail, whereas General Andrews, having retired from active service, is entirely at the Government's disposal.

# WHEAT PRICES FALL.

## BREAK IN CHICAGO OF OVER FIVE POINTS.

*CHICAGO, Thursday.*

Wheat broke from 5 to 6¼ to-day, owing to the heavy rains in the South-West and West, which brought the drought to an end. The indefinite reports of financial troubles in Italy also depressed the market, and heavy general selling, with wide fluctuations, took place. Other grains fell in sympathy.—(Reuter.)

# THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

## MR. COOLIDGE'S PLAN NOT ABANDONED.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*WASHINGTON, Thursday.*

I am officially informed that President Coolidge has no intention of stopping the preparations for calling a disarmament conference simply because of the coolness of France towards the project.

The State Department to-day announced that Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State, is still putting in all his spare time making himself conversant with the minutes and recorded official details of the Harding Disarmament Conference, and is closely studying the whole situation with regard to probable action.

It is denied by the State Department that President Coolidge has put out feelers to other nations, it being explained that before such official sounding begins, President Coolidge will confer with Mr. Kellogg, Senator Borah (who is leading the campaign in favour of the project), the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, and the Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks.

# THE SCOTSWOOD MINE DISASTER.

## PUMPING OPERATIONS DELAYED.

Operations at the View Pit of the Montagu Colliery, Scotswood, where 38 men were entombed by an inrush of water on Monday, have been delayed by a shortage of piping for the pumps. Additional pumps were installed in the pit yesterday, and piping was being hurried from all available sources.

All hope of rescuing the entombed men has died out and the crowds gathered all day about the pit were gloomy and silent. Messages of sympathy continue to be received from many quarters and from all classes of the community. The response to the Lord Mayor of Newcastle's Relief Fund appeal has been immediate and gratifying, and it is confidently anticipated that a large sum will in a few days have been received.

Mr. T. Greenland Davies, Divisional Inspector of Mines, has despatched the following telegram to Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, Secretary to the Mines Department, London:—"Relatives of missing men are deeply gratified for kind message of sympathy from Their Majesties the King and Queen and they much appreciate their kind thought of them in their hour of sorrow. Those who have assisted in the work of attempted rescue also thank you, and I am to assure you, on behalf of the owners and workmen, that everything will be done to expedite the exploration of the workings of the colliery."

### APPEAL TO FOOTBALLERS.

The Lord Mayor of Newcastle has issued the following appeal:—

"The directors of the Newcastle United Football Company, Limited, have very kindly given permission for a collection to be taken in aid of the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund at St. James's Park on the occasion of the West Bromwich *versus* Newcastle match on Saturday. The Lord Mayor will be glad if as many football clubs as practicable throughout the country can also arrange to take a collection in aid of the same fund at their approaching matches. He feels justified in making this suggestion by reason of the messages of sympathy which have come to hand from many distant parts.—Walter Lee, Lord Mayor."

# THE FOOD COMMISSION.

## NO REPORT BEFORE EASTER RECESS.

Opinions expressed in the Lobby of the House of Commons indicate that the interim report of the Royal Commission on Food Prices is not expected to be issued before the Easter Recess.

The Commissioners desired to make recommendations on particular items, such as meat and bread, with a view to bringing down prices, but from the mass of evidence have found it difficult to deduce conclusions on which to base suggestions for legislation or administrative action sufficiently drastic to be of satisfaction to the consumer.

# LATE NEWS.

# FOREIGN POLICY.

## LORD GREY'S ADVICE.

In a leading article, *The Times* observes:—At critical moments of foreign policy it has happened once or twice lately that Lord Grey of Fallodon, himself Foreign Secretary for a longer continuous period than anyone else in British history, has struck the keynote in a simple phrase. It was so just before Mr. Austen Chamberlain went on his journey to Geneva, and again two nights ago, referring to the Western pact proposals at a League of Nations gathering in Lady Salisbury's house, he said: "Do not let them go off on small points." The words were spoken before any account had been received in this country of the memorandum drawn up by the French Government, which is to form the basis of a Note to Germany.

It is difficult to see what sort of answer Germany could at the present moment be expected to make to such a hypothetical cross-examination. The principal consequence of putting these questions now could only be an almost unlimited and interminable discussion upon all the potential disputes with which exhausted Europe is confronted. Fortunately, however, it is understood that the French inquiries are, themselves, only provisionally framed, and are intended to undergo a process of sifting and pruning before they are presented as a memorandum to Berlin. It may be hoped that the process will be thorough, and that it will be carried out with the single purpose of simplifying the issue rather than with the object of amplifying the scope of the suggested pact.

In the speech in which Mr. Chamberlain expounded the German offer to the House of Commons last week he made it as clear as possible that the British method is to deal with one question at a time, not to enter into vague and far-reaching commitments, but to take what appears to be the main danger spot in Western Europe and to apply to it the appeasing and mediating action which this country is in a peculiar position to contribute.

# THE FRENCH DEBT.

## NEGOTIATIONS TO BE OPENED.

As a result of representations made in Paris by M. de Fleuriau, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, during his last visit, the French Government has now placed him with the agreement of M. Clementel, Minister of Finance, in charge of the preliminary negotiations in London with the British Government for the settlement of the French debt to Great Britain, says *The Times* Correspondent in Paris, in a message last night. In these negotiations, M. de Fleuriau will be assisted by the Financial Counsellor of the Embassy, M. de Binequensen, Inspector of Finance at the Ministry, who did good work on the Inter-Allied Commission for Bulgarian reparations. It will be M. de Fleuriau's task to take charge of the conversations with the experts of the British Treasury, and to prepare by gradual stages for the moment when the respective Ministers of Finance can usefully meet, to clinch a carefully-prepared agreement.

The French Government has accepted Mr. Churchill's Note of February 6th as a basis for the conversations. I understand also that the French Government is preparing to send a new Financial Mission to the United States, to discuss the French debt to that country expected to make to such a hypothetical cross-examination. The principal consequence of putting these questions now could only be an almost unlimited and interminable discussion upon all the potential disputes with which exhausted Europe is confronted. Fortunately, however, it is understood that the French inquiries are, themselves, only provisionally framed, and are intended to undergo a process of sifting and pruning before they are presented as a memorandum to Berlin. It may be hoped that the process will be thorough, and that it will be carried out with the single purpose of simplifying the issue rather than with the object of amplifying the scope of the suggested pact.

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# SIR M. CULME-SEYMOUR.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF THE SECOND SEA LORD.

The death occurred suddenly yesterday of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel since 1924. Death was due to congestion of the lungs. Sir Michael had been ill at his home, at 1 Chesham place, London, for a week. After a severe serious attack he was thought to be recovering, but he had a relapse at 4 a.m. yesterday.

Sir Michael, who was made a R

away the whole of the reserve of fluid capital, because it got only a starvation wage here, and there was nothing that they could do except to give in this country a wage to fluid capital which was commensurate with th competitive wage it would get outside. That was the only way to keep it in the country. (Applause.)

The removal of the burden of income tax was, in his opinion, after the most exhaustive and careful consideration, the most effective means of inducing capital that had not gone out of the country to stay here, and inducing capital that had gone to come back again, and it was for that reason they made these proposals. (Applause.) The arguments used against the scheme were not economic, but political, which for a Government was perfectly legitimate. The common opinion about income tax had been that it was paid by men who had motor cars, who had an expensive house or an expensive wife. (Laughter.) If that were so he would not ask that the tax be reduced one penny—(hear, hear)—but he was there to say that income tax was not paid by these people, but that, and every other tax, direct and indirect, was paid by the consumer of the goods produced by any industry. Some of their industries, he continued, were paying their income tax out of capital, and there were firms being killed by the tax, which was supposed to be a tax on the wealth which was produced.

They wanted to develop a public opinion which would say to the Government that they would have to cut their cloth according to the people's means. (Applause.) They should give some inducements to fluid capital to come back. The only way that they could afford a reduction of indirect taxation, which would develop and stimulate all industries, was by the reduction of wages, and the people who would benefit most would be the workers. The wealth of this country was insufficient; they wanted to produce more wealth, and they believed that the best way to do it was by the abolition of the income tax. He asked the meeting to adopt their scheme.

### THE RESOLUTION.

Sir John Irwin proposed the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the proportion of the total production of the country absorbed in taxation is excessive, is prohibitive of an increase on the production of wealth, and is a danger to the State, and should be reduced forthwith. The existing income tax has proved an especially effective means of repressing industrial expansion by driving out fluid capital and preventing its investment in Free State industries. Under existing circumstances the most effective way of increasing the production of wealth and stimulating investment in agricultural and other industries of the State is to exempt from income tax all income arising from the production of wealth by the employment of capital and labour in the Free State. That this meeting nominate a committee consisting of the following, to meet the President and the Minister of Finance, to consult with them as to the best means by which this object can be immediately attained.

"The Committee to consist of:—William Crowe, President Dublin Chamber of Commerce; William Dinan, President Cork Incorporated Chamber of Commerce; M. Cassin, President Waterford Chamber of Commerce; Willoughby Hamilton, Dublin Stock Exchange; W. E. Taylor, Dublin Citizens' Association; T. F. O'Leary, Cork Chamber of Commerce; Sir Stanley Harrington, Sir Thos. Robinson, Senator Nesbitt, John Punch, Hugo Flinn, Sir John Irwin, and A. O'Shaughnessy, T.D."

Continuing, Sir John Irwin said that the more he had considered this proposal the more convinced he was that there was something real, practical, and substantial behind it. At present there was very serious depression in trade. They were all suffering—capital and labour alike—and Mr. Flinn and his colleagues had shown them the way in which relief could be obtained. He had heard people say that this was a capitalist dodge. (A Voice: "And so it is.") He was sorry for the gentleman who said that it was. After Mr. Flinn's statement he was surprised that anyone could have any doubt in his mind that the workman paid his quota of the income tax.

### FINDING THE MONEY.

Senator Colonel Maurice Moore, in seconding the resolution, said that he agreed that the Budget should be balanced, but not by robbing everyone. It should be made up by strict economy, which the Government did not insist upon. As they had been told, 160 millions of Irish money was invested across the water, and he was told that something like £10,000 a week was still going there owing to high taxation, and week by week they were getting poorer and poorer. He was one of those who believed in the development of the Shannon for electricity, and he believed in it only if they could industrialise the country with the power that it gave, and that they could not do if they had no factories to use the electric power, and the money spent on the scheme would be lost. How could money to replace the income tax be found? At present the income tax on home money was £2,600,000 a year. They were sending over to England every year three million pounds for land purchase annuities, which were collected from the poor people all over the country. If that money were kept here, without doing one bit of harm, they would be able to wipe out the whole income tax on their own money.

Somebody might say how could they do that, and ask why they should not pay it to England; or was it honest to keep it? Yes, it was honest. That money was lent 25 years ago, not by England, but by the United Kingdom, as it then was, to the farmers to buy their land. Ireland had to pay a share of that. The interest on the 120 millions was paid by the United Kingdom—England and Ireland. Well in 1920 an Act was passed, which nearly everyone objected to, which established a sort of Government in the South of Ireland, and in the North of Ireland, but there was one bright spot in it, and that was that the land purchase annuities were to be collected by the Governments of Northern Ireland and of Southern Ireland, and retained by them, and not handed over to England. The next clause in the Act stated that the interest on the £120,000,000 would be paid by the United Kingdom. Now, as Mr. Justice Meredith in court that exempt by the Act of 1924, it was decided by Mr. Justice Meredith in court that exempt, where it conflicted with the Constitution, it was now law in the Free State. Their friends in Northern Ireland had kept all these annuities, but the Government of the Free State were so generous that they handed over nearly three millions a year. Income tax could be abolished to-morrow if they kept that money, and he thought that if the farmers knew that the money was going there, they would keep it in their pockets.

### THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Mr. William Dinan, Chairman of the Cork Chamber of Commerce, in supporting the resolution, said that they had studied this question very carefully from the point of view of capital and of labour, and they were convinced that if the Government adopted the policy they would change, in a very short time, the whole economic situation in the Free State. The essential facts of the economic situation were:—Firstly, they had a fertile country; secondly, it was very favourably situated for marketing its produce, and, thirdly, this country was unable to support its present sadly attenuated population. These were the salient facts. Progress depended on the rewards of industry being sufficiently generous to attract the best brains, and to induce capital to be invested in the country. They had the capital was leaving the country because of insecurity and of high taxation, and it had left behind it an appalling army of unemployed. There were many resources in Ireland that could be developed, but they lacked the capital. The problem was how could they induce back the capital that had left? He believed that it could be done by the abolition of income tax.

Mr. T. O'Shaughnessy, T.D., Cork, said that he was in full sympathy with the programme put before them. He did not know of any way of reviving industry except that advocated by Mr. Flinn that night.

Mr. John Punch, Cork, supporting the resolution, said that the proposition was not for the abolition of income tax. It was the differentiation between two different kinds of tax. Capital invested outside Ireland—static capital—brought only £613 for £100 to the Irish Treasury. The same £100 invested in an ordinary limited liability company in Ireland brought the Irish Exchequer £43 per cent.

### EFFECTS OF HIGH TAXATION.

Sir Stanley Harrington said it seemed to him that the arguments in favour of the proposition were so obvious that it was difficult to understand why so much persuasion was necessary to convince anyone. The present high income tax had three or four effects, which he would lay before them. First, it was driving out capital; secondly, it was depreciating all their Irish securities; thirdly, it was destroying enterprise and producing waste of confidence; fourthly, it was increasing unemployment; and, fifthly, it was impoverishing the community. He maintained that the effects of the proposition which they were advocating would be these. It would, in the first place, induce fresh capital into this country; secondly, it would appreciate the value of their securities, thereby increasing trade; thirdly, it would restore confidence; fourthly, it would improve existing industries and induce new ones to be started, and, as a matter of course, bring to the country that prosperity they so badly wanted. Trade was never so bad as at present. He was not a pessimist, and he believed that trade could be revived, and he believed that revival could best be brought about by the scheme that Mr. Flinn had advocated. (Applause.)

Mr. William Cassin, President of the Waterford Chamber of Commerce, supporting the resolution, said that the present high rate of 5s. income tax meant industrial ruin. He said that the revenue returns did not state how much of the income tax revenue was arrears, and his opinion was that the unfortunate taxpayer during the last year must have contributed 10s. in the pound during a period when there was the greatest depression.

Mr. William J. Larkin, who announced himself as chairman of the unemployed, came on the platform amidst cheers, and expressed surprise at the strength of that platform for the reduction of income tax. He had a very distinct recollection that, when the Wyncheary site in Cork for a housing scheme down there was promulgated, a lot of the gentlemen on that platform were its biggest antagonists. They were asked to reduce income tax, but they were not told that 157,000 people in Donegal and its vicinity had not even a crust of bread to cross their lips that night.

When the people got work and food and a proper wage level, they would then suggest a means by which income tax could be reduced.

Amidst cries from various parts of the house, the Chairman announced that he would now put the resolution.

To the question, "Those in favour," there was a hearty response of "Ayes" drowned in a roar of "Noes" from another element.

The Chairman declared the resolution carried.

### LETTERS AND ATTENDANCES.

Mr. John Quinn, Chamber of Commerce, Dublin, wrote regretting his inability to attend, and expressed the opinion that drastic measures will have to be taken to lighten the burden of taxation, which presses with merciless severity on the trade of the country.

Mr. Braham Sutton (Managing Director, Sutton, Ltd., Cork) telegraphed wishing the meeting every success, and saying that overtaxation was fatal to industries.

Mr. R. H. Beamish, T.D., telegraphed that, unless the Government can reduce income tax reasonably under that to be struck in England, he fully approved of the present Cork claim for no income tax upon incomes derived from internal capital invested in the Free State.

Mr. J. J. Horgan (Chairman, Cork Harbour Commissioners) telegraphed—"Substantial reduction of taxation absolutely essential if trade is to revive. Full speed ahead."

The following deputation from Cork was present:—Sir Stanley Harrington, Messrs. A. O'Shaughnessy, T.D.; John Punch, Hugo Flinn, T. J. O'Leary (President, Cork Chamber of Commerce), W. Dinan (Chairman, Cork Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping).

## "SOCIETY SCANDALS."

### LABOUR M.P.'S MOTION IN THE COMMONS.

The temptations caused by the huge fortunes and idleness amongst the aristocracy are mainly responsible for the recent High Court scandals in London, declared the Reverend Campbell Stephen, the Scotch Labour M.P., who has given notice that on April 22 he will call the attention of the House of Commons to the recent society scandals and the poverty of the people, and will move a resolution.

"It is a dangerous and terrible thing to flaunt these cases before the poor," he says. "As money is the root of all the evil, I will propose in my resolution to remove the root by a system such as a high tax, taking the tempting wealth away from the wealthy rich, and using it to better the lives of the poor."

## BUGLE AS HEIRLOOM.

Major Edward Arthur Haggard, of 27 Bramham Gardens, S.W., formerly of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry of the Bedfordshire Militia, and the Army Service Corps, founder and chairman of the Veterans' Club and the Veterans' Corps, the first secretary of the Union Jack Club, author of several books on Army life, who saw service in the Sudan and in South Africa, brother of Sir Rider Haggard, left unsettled property of the gross value of £6,391, with net personalty £5,605. He left £210 to Bugler T. Bell, of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, as a remembrance of his late son, Captain Rider Lancelot Haggard, of that regiment. The bugle given to him by Bugler Bell, and which he sounded over the testator's son at his death in the battle of Passchendaele on October 30, 1917, is to devolve as an heirloom. All his MSS. and the letters received from officers and men during the war, his collection of military badges and of articles of military interest, and £250 of his founders' shares in the Veterans' Corps and Employment Bureau, Ltd., are left to his son Geoffrey.

## SAN FRANCISCO MURDER TRIAL.

*SAN FRANCISCO.*

The court has decided to postpone a trial for the murder of Dorothy Ellingson, the 16 year old self-confessed matricide, while another jury decides whether she is insane. If she is declared insane, she will be incarcerated in an asylum, but if not the trial on the murder charge will proceed.—(Reuter.)

The executions of Henry Graham, window cleaner (wife-murder, at Sunderland), and Thomas Henry Shelton, condemned for the murder of his sweetheart at Gateshead, have been fixed for the 15th inst. at Durham Prison.

Prevention or Cure of
SORE THROAT
COLD IN THE HEAD, INFLUENZA.
Gargle with a few drops of
CONDY'S FLUID
in a tumbler of Warm Water (see directions on bottle) and sniff up the nostrils out of the palm of the hand.
Ordered by Medical Officers of Health.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
CONDY'S FLUID Co., Cornwall Road, London.

## ARMY AIRSHIP R33 IN FLIGHT.

### PRELIMINARY TESTS SATISFACTORY.

### MOORING DIFFICULTY.

The R33, the Army's reconstructed airship, was launched yesterday morning from the great shed at Cardington, Bedfordshire, and made a successful flight to Pulham, Norfolk. Some difficulty was experienced in berthing the vessel at the conclusion of the flight, but this was due to the use of new apparatus by men who had not had any practical experience in handling such a huge vessel.

The vessel was hauled out of the shed at Cardington at five o'clock yesterday morning, and at six o'clock the mooring ropes were let go and the ship took the air. It was a bright and calm morning, with good visibility.

After cruising over Cardington for some time, the flight to Pulham began, and the ship arrived at its destination at 9 o'clock, but did not make an immediate stop at the station. Coming rather earlier than was expected, it was compelled to hover around, and exchanged signals with those below for more than an hour before attempts were made to fasten the ship to the mooring mast, to which it was finally secured by steel hawsers of great strength. It was gradually hauled down by a pair of Maybach engines. During this process the wind freshened, and the huge vessel swayed about a good deal until security tied. It was half-past eleven before the operations were completed.

## COMMANDER'S REPORT.

### 3,000 FEET UP AND 60 MILES AN HOUR.

Interviewed after the officers and crew had landed, Major Scott said that the ship moved at slow speed at first.

Speed was gradually increased, and the vessel was tested in various ways. The greatest altitude was three thousand feet, but generally the vessel was flying at two thousand feet. The greatest speed attained was sixty miles an hour, but the average speed was fifty-three miles.

Referring to the landing, Major Scott said that it took far too long. In future it ought to be accomplished in a quarter of an hour. The fact that yesterday it took forty minutes was due to new gear and new men who had to be put into the way of these things.

The behaviour of the ship was perfectly satisfactory. The flight was made in a southwesterly wind of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour velocity. Major Scott added that it was not a fair day for flying on account of temperature changes, and considering that it was R 33's first flight for over three years, it had done its work very satisfactorily.

For the next six weeks the R 33 will be kept at Pulham for experimental purposes and research work. It will then be put into a hangar and kept at Pulham permanently, and be used probably for training purposes.

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARLIAMENT.

### AN IRISH AMENDMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*OXFORD, Thursday.*

Six hundred students of both sexes and from every University in England and Wales have gathered at Oxford this week for the first General Congress of the National Union of Students. The most unique feature of the Congress is a model Parliament, held in the Oxford Union Society's debating hall, and at which the procedure followed at Westminster is closely adhered to. The Parliament is a perfectly serious attempt to get at the real feeling existing in the universities to-day. But it is not without its lighter side, as, when the students arrived at its opening in a boisterous procession, carrying banners, and when a "King's speech," setting forth the Conservative Government's policy, was read by a gentleman, whom the Speaker referred to as the Duke of Plaza-Toro.

The Irish members brought their point of view prominently before the attention of this junior House of Commons, and Mr. R. S. Williams moved the following amendment to the King's Speech:—"But humbly regret that Your Majesty's advisers appear to contemplate no change in their attitude towards Ireland, regarding especially the boundary problem of the country and the international rights of the Irish Free State."

Mr. F. Moorhead seconded.

Subsequently the Irish Party withdrew its amendment, the proposer stating that they had received the Labour Party's assurance that the Irish policy would have its fullest support when it took office.

Last night accordingly the Irish members voted with the Liberals and Socialists, and the Conservative "Government" was turned out of office.

The Congress includes a model Geneva Assembly, which meets daily to discuss League of Nations questions.

A delegate from the Irish Free State, speaking yesterday opposed the protocol in its present form on the ground that the world was not yet ready for compulsory arbitration.

## NEW PRUSSIAN PREMIER.

Dr. Hoepker Aschoff, democrat member of the Diet and Finance member, has been elected Prussian Premier by 213 votes to 177. It is expected that the Diet will be dissolved shortly.—(Reuter.)

## HOOK OF HOLLAND WRECK.

*HOOK OF HOLLAND.*

By virtue of a law of 1885, the competent State authorities have ordered the removal of the wreck of the Dutch liner Soerakarta, which ran ashore on March 8 off the North Pier at the Hook, declaring that the interested parties are in default owing to the non-removal of the wreck within the time limit. A salvage company has already been commissioned to undertake the work. According to the latest reports, the recent stormy weather has done further serious damage to the Soerakarta.—(Reuter.)

**The Paris Students' Strike.**—Two-thirds of the students of Paris University are on strike, and in fifteen out of eighteen provincial Universities the students are striking in sympathy.

## DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

### DUBLIN.

**Shell Mex Employés Strike.**—Forty employés of the Shell Mex Oil Company, which has premises near Alexandra Basin, Dublin, went on strike yesterday in consequence of the dismissal of a motor driver, who is alleged to have refused to obey instructions. An Irish Times representative was informed that the driver in question had been employed on the North side of the city, and that, in the ordinary course of business, he was transferred to the South side. Apparently, this arrangement was not acceptable to him, and he declined to report for duty, notwithstanding the fact that his situation has been sent to him that his position was open for him if he was prepared to carry out instructions. The man is a member of the Irish Workers' Union, and the other employés of the firm, who are mostly members of the same union, were called out in sympathy with him. The men claim that they represent both the Transport Workers' Union and the Irish Workers' Union. In consequence of the strike, the firm's distribution work has been interrupted, but it hopes to make arrangements immediately which will enable it to carry on their business as usual.

**Valuable Horses for America.**—Twelve thoroughbred colts and fillies, valued at £20,000, were shipped from Dublin to the United States, via London, yesterday. The animals are the progeny of such notable sires as Flying Orb, Leavois and Roi Herode. Ballinode, which ran in the Grand National, has returned to Ireland.

**Boys' Brigade Reserves.**—The fifth annual combined display of the Dublin sections of the Boy Reserves will be held to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 3.30 in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey street, Dublin. The Chairman will be the Rev. Lindsay H. Cullen; speaker, the Rev. E. C. Hodges, and the parade will be inspected by Mr. G. Birney, President, Dublin Battalion of the Boys' Brigade. A varied programme will be performed by the different sections.

**Dublin Wireless Club.**—Mr. E. Jackson gave a lecture on the construction of a one-valve wireless receiving set at a meeting of the Dublin Wireless Club last night. He described the number of refinements that could be introduced, and gave a demonstration.

**"Sprinkler" Alarm in Action.**—A small fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the engine room in the shop of Messrs. Pim Bros., Ltd., South George's street, Dublin. The outbreak was due to a leak in a gas pipe. An alarm on the firm's automatic sprinkler appliances sounded, and the Fire Brigade attended within a few minutes.

### PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Arrivals—D. Thomson, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, J. J. O'Dea, T. Fitzgerald, C. Sharroe, J. Rawcliffe, J. E. Douglas, T. Foster, Mrs. Greer, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Hills, E. Murdock, Dr. Brenan, Dr. Gray, J. Gahan, K. Maunsell Eyre, T. Smith, L. Smith, A. Ferrar, W. O'Keeffe, D. Pearson, J. Little, B. Burn.

Departures—Miss Dromgoole, Judge Dromgoole, Archdeacon Healy, Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. Morrogh, R. MacDermot, Capt. Wynne, C. Clothier, Rev. and Hennessy, D. W. Wood, P. L. White A. S. Greenwood, C. F. Dreyer, Mrs. Valentine Pollock, Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Crowther, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. and Mr. J. Watson, J. Cuddy, Miss Barrett, T. Clare, Miss Millar, Miss Ennis, Miss Hamilton, Miss McMahon, C. Rich, T. Armitstead, J. H. Jackson, J. J. B. Neligan, T. Oliver, J. Warburton, T. Rawcliffe, Captain Taafe, T. Entwhistle, P. Beatty, R. Hill, T. Ball.

## LEINSTER.

**Publican's Last Licence.**—When the case against Kate O'Grady, Lamp Hotel, Stonyford, for a breach of the licensing laws was called in Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, yesterday, it was ascertained that the matter had been adjourned from a previous court, so that the defendant could produce her licence for endorsement. The defendant now states that the licence had been mislaid, and that she was unable to find it. The Inland Revenue authorities had refused to issue a new one, and gave a certificate to that effect. The District Justice said that during the whole of his professional career he had never heard of such an incident. The defendant said she had been in business for fifty years and had not been convicted before. In imposing a fine of 10s., the conviction to be endorsed on the licence, the District Justice said that if the defendant conducted her premises according to law the conviction and endorsement would do her no harm.

**Refreshments at Wake.**—Michael Purcell, Harristown, pleaded guilty at Graiguenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny, on Wednesday, to a charge of obtaining on January 31 whiskey, stout and tobacco from James Nolan as Flying Orb, Leavois and Roi Herode. Ballinode, which ran in the Grand National, has returned to Ireland.

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**Dublin Wireless Club.**—Mr. E. Jackson gave a lecture on the construction of a one-valve wireless receiving set at a meeting of the Dublin Wireless Club last night. He described the number of refinements that could be introduced, and gave a demonstration.

**"Sprinkler" Alarm in Action.**—A small fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the engine room in the shop of Messrs. Pim Bros., Ltd., South George's street, Dublin. The outbreak was due to a leak in a gas pipe. An alarm on the firm's automatic sprinkler appliances sounded, and the Fire Brigade attended within a few minutes.

### PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Arrivals—D. Thomson, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, J. J. O'Dea, T. Fitzgerald, C. Sharroe, J. Rawcliffe, J. E. Douglas, T. Foster, Mrs. Greer, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Hills, E. Murdock, Dr. Brenan, Dr. Gray, J. Gahan, K. Maunsell Eyre, T. Smith, L. Smith, A. Ferrar, W. O'Keeffe, D. Pearson, J. Little, B. Burn.

Departures—Miss Dromgoole, Judge Dromgoole, Archdeacon Healy, Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. Morrogh, R. MacDermot, Capt. Wynne, C. Clothier, Rev. and Hennessy, D. W. Wood, P. L. White A. S. Greenwood, C. F. Dreyer, Mrs. Valentine Pollock, Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Crowther, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. and Mr. J. Watson, J. Cuddy, Miss Barrett, T. Clare, Miss Millar, Miss Ennis, Miss Hamilton, Miss McMahon, C. Rich, T. Armitstead, J. H. Jackson, J. J. B. Neligan, T. Oliver, J. Warburton, T. Rawcliffe, Captain Taafe, T. Entwhistle, P. Beatty, R. Hill, T. Ball.

## LEINSTER.

**Publican's Last Licence.**—When the case against Kate O'Grady, Lamp Hotel, Stonyford, for a breach of the licensing laws was called in Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, yesterday, it was ascertained that the matter had been adjourned from a previous court, so that the defendant could produce her licence for endorsement. The defendant now states that the licence had been mislaid, and that she was unable to find it. The Inland Revenue authorities had refused to issue a new one, and gave a certificate to that effect. The District Justice said that during the whole of his professional career he had never heard of such an incident. The defendant said she had been in business for fifty years and had not been convicted before. In imposing a fine of 10s., the conviction to be endorsed on the licence, the District Justice said that if the defendant conducted her premises according to law the conviction and endorsement would do her no harm.

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**Drink for Non-Bona Fide.**—Michael Morrissey, publican, was, at Graiguenamanagh, on Wednesday, fined £2 and costs, the conviction to be endorsed on the licence, for selling drink to a non-bona fide traveller on St. Patrick's Day.

## MUNSTER.

**Forestalling Fairs.**—Charles Blood, Kilshannig, was charged at Ennistymon on Wednesday with causing an obstruction by exposing cattle for sale on the roadside near his home. A police superintendent said that cattle dealers were in the habit of arriving at Ennistymon two or three days before the date fixed for the fair, visiting the farms, and buying stock on the roadside. The defendant had been warned, but persisted in putting his stock on the roadside, saying that others were selling there, and that he should be allowed to do so, too. The magistrate, in dismissing the case with a caution, said that the names of buyers who forestalled fairs should be forwarded to the Cattle Dealers' Association. It was obvious that the dealers did not go to the land to make their purchases for the benefit of the farmers.

**Dublin-Cork Road.**—Cashel Urban Council has asked the Local Government Department to concur in the opinion of its engineers, who have reported in favour of the Dublin-Cork trunk road passing through Cashel. The Council pointed out that this is the old coach route and is the shortest road connecting the two cities. Reference was made to the historical, architectural and archæological importance of the Cashel route, which brings tourists and travellers to the foot of the Rock of Cashel and near Holycross Abbey. Tourist Development Association has passed a resolution supporting the action of the Urban Council.

**Derelict Buildings Looted.**—John and Thomas Organ, Rannagh, and Patrick Green, Ballycotton, were charged at Ennistymon on Wednesday, under the Public Safety Act, with stealing timber from derelict cottages at Doonagore Quarries. They were found carrying away the material at 1.30 a.m. It was pleaded that it was a great temptation to poor men to take material, apparently not wanted by the owners. The magistrate said that this was not a defence. The fact that the defendants were on the material in the early hours of the morning showed that they knew that they were doing wrong. The men would be sentenced to two months' imprisonment each, the sentence to be suspended till the next county court day, as the Public Safety Act would expire on April 21. If, in the meantime, the Organs paid £5 each and Green £10, as compensation, they would be discharged.

**Jury Censures Nurse.**—The Commissioner in charge of the West Cork Board of Health has asked the Local Government Board to hold an inquiry into allegations made against a nurse in connection with the death of a newly-born child. The jury at the inquest censured the nurse for not attending to the dying child.

**Limerick Rate.**—A Committee of the Limerick Corporation has recommended a rate of 25s. in the £ for the ensuing year, an increase of 6d. on that of last year. The Corporation has made provision for an expenditure of £15,000 for a further scheme of concreting the streets.

**Street Accident.**—A jury at Cashel on Wednesday exonerated Denis O'Keefe, motor driver, from blame in connection with the death of Christopher Coady, aged 6, who was knocked down by a car driven by O'Keefe, and died from injuries.

**Court Order Disregarded.**—Mrs. Mary Enright, who had taken unlawful possession of a house at Ballingarry, Co. Limerick, was committed to prison on Wednesday. The Court had given her a week in which to leave the house.

## ULSTER.

**Killeshandra Co-operative Society.**—It was reported at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Killeshandra, Co. Cavan, Co-Operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd., on March 28th last, that the total sales for the year ending December last were £213,764 5s. 6d., on which a surplus or profit of £3,550 was earned. The profit was allocated as follows:—5 per cent. interest on shares, a cash bonus of 2d. a pound on all butter fat supplied by members during the year, a cash bonus of 1s. in the £ on members' purchases through the agricultural store, a bonus to employés, and the balance to reserve.

**Rout at Donegal Dance.**—At Dunglow, Co. Donegal, District Court on Wednesday, Charles McGarvey, Ranafast, was charged with stabbing a policeman at the dance. The police were called in to quell a row which occurred at a dance at Annagry, and during the trouble they were roughly handled, the accused man using a knuckle duster. McGarvey was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and four other men who were summoned for assaulting the police on the occasion were fined 20s. each.

Waterford Show and Sale takes place on Thursday next, April 9th, and not on Wednesday, the 8th, as announced in yesterday's issue.

Michael Connor, Blackrock, and Anne Duncan, Delgeny, were each fined 10s. at Kingstown yesterday for exceeding the motor car speed limit.

A verdict of death, following burns, was returned at an inquest, in Dublin yesterday, into the death of Mary Duffy, a Sean Bhan Barracks, whose clothes caught fire while she was cooking.

At yesterday's meeting of the Joint Committee of the Portrane, Co. Dublin, Branch Mental Hospital, Dr. P. J. Dwyer, who was recently appointed Deputy Medical Superintendent, reported that the number of inmates in the institution was 832 male and 716 female.

## NORTHERN IRELAND.

**Publisan's Trials.**—James Brady, publican, Staffordstown, appealed at County Antrim Sessions yesterday against a fine of £5 imposed on him by the Ballymena Bench for delaying in admitting the police to his publichouse after closing time. The defence was that there was a dance in a neighbouring hall on the night in question, and that the publican thought that civilians were knocking at his door. It was a common thing for people to say "police on duty" when they wanted to get into a publichouse after hours. The judge confirmed the conviction, but directed that it should not be recorded on the licence.

**Lurgan Agricultural Society.**—The annual report presented to the members of the Lurgan Agricultural Society last Tuesday stated that all sections of the work had been well supported, and that there was a credit balance in the account of the last show. A resolution, expressing sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr. Thomas Watson, who was President of the Society, and had done much to further its interests, was passed, and it was decided to invite Mr. Joseph Watson, Lake View, to be the new President.

**Good Friday Drinking Facilities.**—Eleven Ballygaw, Co. Tyrone, publicans have been given permission to open their bars from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. on Good Friday, which is a fair day. The District Inspector, who opposed, on the ground that the justices had no power to make the order, intimated that he would have the order contested.

**Enniskillen Rates.**—At a special meeting of the Enniskillen Urban Council on Wednesday, a combined rate of 10s. in the £ was passed for next year, an increase of 1s. on that of last year. Half the increase is due to increased county charges, and a further 6d. by the cost of laying tar macadam.

**Tuberculosis in Fermanagh.**—The Tuberculosis Officer for Co. Fermanagh in his annual report states that Fermanagh had the lowest death-rate in the North from tuberculosis, being only .92 per thousand. The county has the highest rainfall in the North, and is one-third under water.

**Dungannon Urban Rates.**—Dungannon Urban Council has adopted a rate of 10s. in the £, a reduction of 10d. on that of last year. This is the lowest rate in Co. Tyrone.

## HENRY FIFTH'S ARMY.

### SHAKESPEAREAN LECTURE.

Lecturing last night before the Dublin branch of the British Empire Shakespeare Society, Mr. J. D. A. Johnson, LL.D., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, pointed out that, although Captain Macmorris was Shakespeare's only Irishman, a considerable body of Irish soldiers was in Henry the Fifth's army at Agincourt, this being probably the first instances of Irish troops being employed in England's Continental wars.

## M. JEAN DE RESZKE ILL.

*The Times* Nice Correspondent reports that M. Jean de Reszke is lying seriously ill there with pneumonia. There was a slight improvement in his condition yesterday.

## SECURITY PACT PROPOSALS.

### HERR STRESEMANN'S APPROVAL.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*BERLIN, Thursday.*

Fundamentally, the security pact means protection of Germany's borders, Herr Stresemann announces, refuting attacks of the Nationalists, who accuse him of ruthlessly relinquishing Germany's claim to Alsace and Lorraine.

*The Zeit*, Herr Stresemann's paper, outlines the official stand concerning the security pact negotiations, and gives details of the reasons why the present Government deems it necessary to choose a security pact to protect its borders. Germany is apparently convinced that French politicians still dream of conquering the Rhineland, and until France is convinced that this is impossible she won't give up the struggle, declares the *Zeit*.

The German Foreign Minister believes that the struggle, which means a waste of valuable energy, can be prevented through a security pact, as when the pact is signed England will bring pressure to bear upon everyone to keep the peace in Europe. If the pact is not signed the system of disquieting alliances will be continued, and Europe will not find peace to use her constructive energy.

Peace in the Rhineland, according to Germany's Foreign Minister, is worth more than the cry of the return of Alsace-Lorraine, which is bound to remain a theoretic slogan, because, as *Zeit* asks, how do the Nationalists expect to reconquer Alsace-Lorraine? "We could not make an aggressive war; we would not. The security pact means relinquishment of the claim to Alsace-Lorraine, but it will save the Rhineland."

The super-Nationalists accuse Chancellor Luther and Herr Stresemann of forgetting the lessons Bismarck taught. The Nationalist papers are upholding the example of Bismarck to Herr Stresemann, but Herr Stresemann replies that Bismarck would approve the security pact, because it brings peace, which he and his successors kept from 1870 to 1914.

## CATTLE LOSSES.

Continued from Page 7, Column 3.

that these could be prevented by fencing off two or three acres of the driest land on the farm, utilising them, applying salt and lime, and then using them as pastures. He agrees that this might not always be feasible, but points out that it is doing something to do.

Business people throughout the county regard the situation seriously, and are acting with caution in the granting of credit.

## THE RATES IN CLARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—On the motion for the adjournment of *An Dáil* on the 5th March a discussion of much interest to the agricultural community, not alone in Clare, but in the other Western counties, arose on the motion of Deputy Conor Hogan. As the discussion which followed did not attract much attention in the Press, while the Minister for Agriculture, who replied, fell into an error which may prejudice the people of this country, I ask your permission to give the actual words used so far as relevant. Deputy Conor Hogan in the course of his speech said:—

"Owing to high taxation, especially local taxation, during the last four or five years, . . . then people are without funds and without ready money to repair the ravages of the years, so that is that is condemning these people to a hopeless and helpless servitude, . . . and no serious attempt at internal economy has been made. . . . These people have lost a great part of their live-stock through the fact that they had no capital to enable them to purchase a little concentrated food to keep the animals alive. They are to be faced at once, that these people are no longer able to meet the inflicted taxation which is demanded from them.

These people out of business, you condemn them to hopeless and perpetual poverty.

In the course of an able reply, with much of which I concur, the Minister for Agriculture said:—

"If the rates in Clare are too high, whose fault is it? The people of Clare elected the representatives on the County Council and apparently not the real interests of the people of Clare at heart. That is the people's look-out—the people who elected them."

The statement [illegible] correct, but, beyond doing so, I do not desire to controvert with the Minister, the value of which every Irish statesman recognise. He asks whose fault it is. I say quite definitely it is the fault of four successive ministries of *Dáil Eireann*. The people of Clare did not elect the County Council; there was not even the pretence of an election. I am told that about only one in every four of the County Councillors was elected by a government elector; so that the body was as illegal one from the start. Clare was selected as a guinea-pig round where the struggle with what was known as the British Local Government Board could be fought out, and, to ensure success, it was impossible for that very few of the Councillors should be men of means or even ratepayers. That they fought—and fought to a man—a matter of history, and unquestionably those young officers of the I.R.A. carried out such administrative functions as they could under abn

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## REFORM OF THE LORDS.

### EARL OF BIRKENHEAD'S PROPOSALS.

### EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT AND EMIGRATION.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

*WESTMINSTER, Thursday.*

Several hours were occupied by the Peers, this evening, in further discussion of reform of the House of Lords. The debate was resumed by the Earl of Birkenhead, who, as a member of the Government, was not, perhaps, quite so outspoken as he would have been if in a less responsible position. He did, however, produce a plan which must not be taken as having the official approval of the Government behind it.

There were, said Lord Birkenhead, some 700 Peers entitled to sit in the House of Lords; but for all practical purposes the work of the House was done by about 200. In the circumstances, he considered that he was not unduly limiting the size of the House by proposing a total membership of 300. This would include about 120 Peers who had occupied high positions and rendered distinguished service to the State, and who would be entitled automatically to a seat. The balance of 180, he suggested, should be co-opted from amongst their own number, by members of the present House.

In framing his proposals, the noble lord did not fail to take into account the possibility of another Labour Government. Certainly, Lord Haldane, the ex-Labour Lord Chancellor, had given it as his deliberate opinion that the House of Lords might very well be left as it is. But assuming, as almost everybody did, that the Second Chamber was to be reformed, the question arose as to how a Labour Prime Minister could secure representation for his party. The situation in 1924, said Lord Birkenhead, led to a curious series of adaptations and contrivances, not the least remarkable of which was the spectacle of Lord Parmoor, who had been a zealous Tory for the greater part of a well-spent life, on the Front Bench as the Labour Lord President of the Council. Such a process could not go on indefinitely, and, besides, it might not be possible to find a Socialist Lord Chancellor on every bush.

It was necessary that a Socialist Government should be adequately represented in the House of Lords by people who shared its views. He, therefore, proposed that a Socialist Prime Minister should have the power, so long as his Government lasted, of nominating 50 members to be Lords of Parliament, who would be really typical and virile mouthpieces of the trade union movement, but who would not be given hereditary rank.

The notion of an elected Chamber the noble lord denounced absolutely. He did not recommend his fellow-Peers to attempt in any way to interfere with the main purpose of the Parliament Act. History had moved, and he, for one, would not take upon himself the responsibility of advising them to reopen the controversy. He did, however, think that some change was desirable in the method of certifying Money Bills.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who, in spite of his great age, is still a fairly regular attendant at debates, though he rarely speaks, considered this an occasion on which he might very properly give the House the benefit of his long experience. He was not exactly enamoured of Lord Birkenhead's proposals, which seemed to him to lack driving force, and he suggested that it was, perhaps, wiser for Lord Birkenhead, in view of his onerous duties as Secretary of State for India, to leave to others the task of dealing with the reform of the House of Lords.

The one point on which he did agree with the noble lord was in regard to the Parliament Act.

The Marquis of Salisbury seemed to be little concerned how the new House of Lords was to be constituted, provided always that the will of the people should prevail.

The Duke of Sutherland then withdrew his motion on the subject.

EMIGRATION.

Empire development, with particular reference to emigration from this country to the Dominions and Colonies, occupied the attention of the Commons. Sir Victor Warrender, in view of the economic conditions at home, moved, on the Civil Service estimates, a resolution urging the Government to consider every possible means of increasing the prosperity of the Empire, and to facilitate emigration, in co-operation with the Dominions.

Mr. Sydney Webb agreed that emigration should be made as easy as possible, but he was wholly opposed to any proposal which might be construed as forcing people to emigrate. In many cases the sum spent on settling people overseas might just as well be employed in settling them at home.

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary, it was left to Mr. Ormsby-Gore to state the views of the Government. He disposed of Mr. Webb's allusion to force, by stating that the number of persons who were anxious to try their fortunes overseas was far in excess of the number who could go. It was primarily a question of cost and arrangement, but under a scheme which was now being discussed between the Government and the Commonwealth a joint expenditure of twenty millions was involved, and this, it was hoped, would greatly facilitate land settlement. Arrangements had also been concluded by which the passage rates to Australia and New Zealand would be greatly reduced. A settler, approved by the Australian Government, could be conveyed to Australia for £16 10s., and even that sum might be advanced to him. A family—man, his wife and three children—could have their passage for £55. For New Zealand the rates were even lower, the cost of passage for a family of five being £22 10s.

It was, perhaps, only natural that the Under Secretary should take advantage of this opportunity of replying to Lord Leverhulme's strictures in regard to Nigeria. He said that, so far from Nigeria's being badly governed and overtaxed, there was, perhaps, no part of the Empire which was making more progress, whilst the taxation amounted only to 5s. per head.

Mr. J. H. Thomas intervened with the suggestion that Lord Leverhulme's attack was actuated by the fact that the Colonial Office had refused to permit indentured labour. Mr. Ormsby Gore was unable to confirm or to deny the suggestion.

Sir Victor Warrender's motion was negatived without a division.

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A deputation from the Council of the English Municipal Tramways Association was received by a hundred Members of Parliament on Wednesday, and put before them its views on the injustice and injury to the public caused by municipalities having to obtain special Acts of Parliament if the wished to run motor 'buses as auxiliaries to their tramway systems.

## DUBLIN FARMERS: CORK POINT-TO-POINT: NO-INCOME-TAX MEETING.

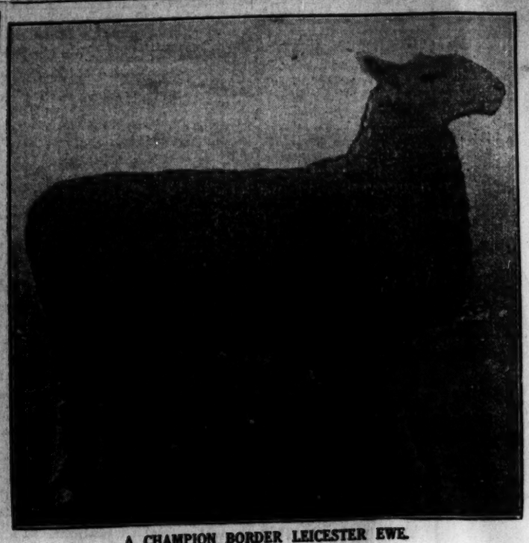
Mr. W. Dwyer's Castlewrixon Wire (Owner up) taking a jump in style in the Open Heavy-weight Race at the United Hunt Point-to-Point Meeting.

Standing Committee of the County Dublin Farmers' Association.

AT THE UNITED HUNT MEETING AT LISGOOLD, COUNTY CORK.—Major Hallinan, Mr. H. Fell, Mr. F. Hallinan, Mr. E. Harrington, and Mr. R. F. Dwyer.

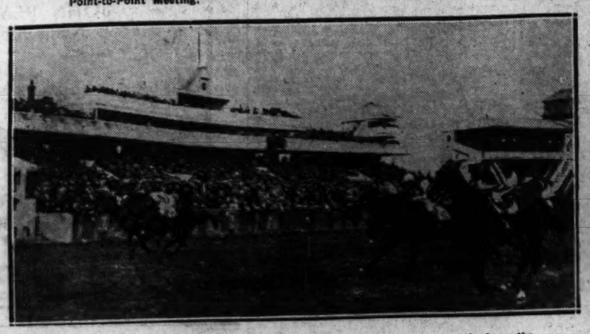
Edward Ray, holder of the Professional Golf Championship, at Roehampton.

LATEST FASHION.—This Russian front is finely embroidered with soft floss silk and finished with a pair of ebony cherries, making a very smart hat.



A CHAMPION BORDER LEICESTER EWE.

This fine ewe, the property of Rev. R. J. M'Ilmoyle, Dervock, Co. Antrim, has been exhibited twelve times, and has won first prize on every occasion. Mr. M'Ilmoyle says: "I have won over 200 prizes, including cups and medals, since 1914, and ever since that year I have used 'Clarendo.'" Now that fluke is devastating flocks in Great Britain and Ireland, it is well to remember that feeding on "Clarendo" produces conditions in the liver unfavourable to the culture of the parasite, and that farmers who use it find that it keeps their flocks sound and healthy.



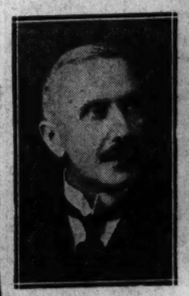
DERBY HORSES AT NEWBURY.—Zaza (on far side) (Walsh up) winning the Berkshire Three-Year-Old Handicap from Warden of the Marches and Zionist (the Derby horse).

Rival Captains in Schools' Cup Final.—R. F. Browne (Avoca) and T. Shellard (Kingstown Grammar School).

Sir T. Robinson, Chairman at last night's Dublin Mansion House Meeting.

General D. T. Hammond, President of the Navan British Legion of Ex-Service Men.

A View of Malta, which the King and Queen may visit during their cruise.



Sir Ernest Clark, who has retired from the position of Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Head of the Civil Service in Northern Ireland.

March Raider, the winner of the Old English Sheep Dog Class at St. Albans.

Sir James Craig, who made his final appeal to the Unionist electors of Northern Ireland yesterday.

"NO INCOME TAX" PLAN.—Some of the audience at the Dublin Mansion House Meeting last night.

LATEST FASHION.—This Fan Ornament at the back of this small Picture Hat is made of finely curled Osprey Plumes. The Hat is of silk, and has bands of straw braid round the crown.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### THE SHANNON SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The following extracts are from a pamphlet called "Where Farming Pays," by W. Meakin, published in October, 1923, and are from the chapter on "Electricity on the Farm":—"Denmark has not the advantage of water power for the generation of current. The circumstances are, indeed, less favourable than in England because coal must be imported at a high price for big power-stations. Nevertheless, astonishingly cheap current is produced and supplied to thousands of farmers. The Skovsgaarde enterprise may be taken as a fair sample. The farmers regard the present price of 3d. for power, and just under 1½d. for lighting as rather high."

Is it not to be wondered at that those farmers who are interested in the subject should ask for further investigation of a scheme which proposes to supply the rural districts—if one can take Mallow as an example—with power at the rate of 6.8d. per unit?—Yours, etc.,

B. J. FAGAN.

Grainge avenue, Portarlington,
April 2nd, 1925.

### FISHING IN THE FREE STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Some years ago I had one season's fishing in New Zealand and I was surprised at the amount of money which was brought into the country and spent there by fishermen, because they knew they would get value for it. New Zealand has brought freshwater fishing to the highest peak of efficiency—which, inasmuch as there was no fish of any sort in the rivers there when they started, speaks for itself. They have ideal rivers, but they are no better than ours. The chief points which I noticed in their fishery laws were:—(1) A licence was necessary to fish for any fresh-water fish. I never saw or heard of any pike or such fish of prey. (2) No unlicensed person was allowed to sell or deal in fresh-water fish. (3) Poachers were severely dealt with. I never came across or heard of a case of poaching. (4) Any fish caught under a certain standard length was to be put back under a very severe penalty. (5) Restocking. The new Fisheries Bill is excellent as far as it goes, but trout-fishing is more or less ignored. I would suggest (1) a uniform licence of 30s. to be held by any person fishing with rod and line for trout or salmon; renewal for a new district 5s. (2) Any trout or salmon under a fixed standard length to be put back under a very severe penalty; such standard length should be fixed by the local board of conservators. (3) Boards of conservators should have power to grant rewards for the killing of animals, fish or birds which are known to prey on fish; and should have power to expend any surplus funds they may have in restocking, cleaning and generally improving the rivers in their districts.—Yours, etc.,

"SALMON TROUT."

Kells, Co. Meath, April 2nd, 1925.

### INCOME TAX AND ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—"'Tis a fine day. Let's go hunting tigers," says "Artifex." "I know a lovely tiger. I'm sure we can kill him if we bait the trap with the body of your infant son." And so that the father of a family should go tiger-hunting with "Artifex."

For the rest, it is probable that the promoters of the Shannon scheme will be glad to have "Artifex's" certificate that theirs is a scheme in which there would be ready investment of private capital, with an income tax of 2s. 6d. in the £.—Yours, etc.,

HUGO V. FLINN.

Dublin, April 2nd, 1925.

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The Lord Chancellor has settled the following presentation to a living in his gift:—The Rev. L. C. Luckraft, organising secretary, Missions to Seamen, Manchester, to the rectory of Burgh Castle, Suffolk.

## CORK SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

### INQUEST ON SECOND VICTIM.

"Death from shock and hemorrhage, caused by a wound self inflicted," was the verdict of the Coroner's jury at Cork yesterday in the case of Richard Desmond (22), who was found wounded in a house in Nicholas street on Tuesday night, and died on Wednesday. A young woman with whom Desmond had been keeping company for some years was shot dead immediately before he shot himself.

Hannah Desmond, a sister of the deceased man, said that when she visited him in the hospital and asked him "Why did you shoot her?" he replied: "God have mercy on her."

Joseph Coughlan, a brother of the dead girl, said that when he asked Desmond in the hospital why he shot his sister he replied: "The devil got hold of me by the hand."

The Civic Guard put in a statement made by Desmond before his death, in which he admitted that he had shot the girl; that when she saw that he had lost his job she gave him the cold shoulder. He added that he had been hiding in the coalhouse for half an hour before the girl came in, and that he fired at her and then fired at himself.

### DUBLIN BATTALION GIRLS' BRIGADE.

The eighteenth annual demonstration of the Dublin Battalion, Girls' Brigade, took place on Friday, 27th March, in the Mansion House. Mrs. Gregg (President) presided. The following were present on the platform: Canon and Mrs. Thompson, Canon and Mrs. Greer, the Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Cave, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Carson, the Rev. J. P. Shortt, the Rev. E. Campbell, the Rev. E. Hodges, and the Rev. J. Cummins.

A varied programme was contributed by the companies. The items included:—Rings, wands, hoops, dumb-bells, Swedish, clubs, figure-marching, dances and massed free exercises. The senior drill down was judged by Captain Baldwin; 13th Co. Boys' Brigade (St. Werburgh's). Janet Farquhar (1st Company) and Vera Dunne (6th Company) were the winners.

The following awards were made:—The Lewis-Crosby Shield, won by St. George's Girls' Brigade. Senior prizes won by Marjory Clampett and Joy Smith. St. George's. Junior prize won by Eileen Mayhury, St. Catherine's.

The Grangegorman Cup and Brigade senior medals were won by Grangegorman Girls' Brigade. Senior bronze medals by St. Jude's Girls' Brigade, the junior silver medals by St. George's, and the bronze medals by Grangegorman Girls' Brigade.

## ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

### A DERRY PROSECUTION.

The Derry and District Football Association was prosecuted at the Derry Petty Sessions yesterday for having failed to comply with the entertainments tax requirements in connection with a football match played at Brandywell road grounds on Sunday, December 14, 1924.

Mr. J. Young, solicitor for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, said that officials attended at the ground and paid for tickets. They presented the tickets at the gate, where they were taken from them, but were not defaced. The Association included about eleven clubs, and the offence complained of had become a practice.

Mr. John Tracy, for the defence, said that Young had met him very fairly, and had agreed to withdraw all the twenty-two cases, except two, and on behalf of those two defendants he pleaded guilty. It was not correct to say that the tax had not been paid. It had been paid. The offence was failure to tear off the tickets that were handed in at the gate. The men in charge of the gate were new to the job, and as there was a rush some of the tickets were not torn.

The magistrate fined each of the defendants £50, but reduced it to £12 10s. in each case.

### FISH FROM DONEGAL.

#### FOUR FORMS NEEDED FOR TRANSIT TO DUBLIN.

In Dail Eireann yesterday, Major Myles mentioned that Donegal fishermen who wished to send a small box of fresh fish to Dublin by passenger train had to fill up no fewer than four Customs forms in triplicate. If goods of the same class were sent to Northern Ireland or Great Britain, only one form, in duplicate, was required.

The Minister for Finance said that for goods sent from Donegal *via* Northern Ireland the Revenue Commissioners required only two forms; any other documents needed would be at the instance of the British Customs authorities, for transit through Northern Ireland. Special facilities had been afforded for the conveyance of duty-paid goods from places in the Free State through Northern Ireland to other places in the Free State. The Revenue Commissioners had under consideration the question of the extension of those facilities to non-dutiable goods, such as fish.

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Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's pills in the house. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or post free from Proprietors, Martin, Chemists, Southampton.—(Advt.)

## DUBLIN COUNTY RATES.

### ESTIMATES ADOPTED.

At a special meeting of the Dublin County Council, held in the offices, Parnell square, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. J. Connolly, Chairman, presiding, the rates for the current year, ending 31st March, 1926, were struck as follows:—

Balrothery Rural District—Rate on land, 10s. 7½d.; on buildings, 11s. 0½d. Last year—On land, 8s. 6½d.; on buildings, 10s. 2d. Increase on lands, 2s. 0½d.; on buildings, 10½d.

Celbridge Rural District—Rate on land, 10s. 3½d.; on buildings, 10s. 11½d. Last year—On land, 9s. 10½d.; on buildings, 11s. 8½d. Increase on land, 5d.; decrease on buildings, 8½d.

North Dublin Rural District—Rate on land, 9s. 0½d.; on buildings, 10s. 3½d. Last year—On land, 8s. 10½d.; on buildings, 11s. 2d. Increase on land, 1½d.; decrease on buildings, 11½d.

South Dublin Rural District—Rate on land, 10s. 3½d.; on buildings, 11s. 3d. Last year—On land, 8s. 8d.; on building, 10s. 9d. Increase on land, 1s. 7½d.; increase on buildings, 6d.

Rathdown Rural District Council No. 1—New rate on land, 9s. 11d.; on buildings, 10s. 2½d. Last year—On land, 8s. 10½d.; on buildings, 10s. 2½d. Increase on land, 1s. 1½d decrease on buildings, ½d.

The Secretary pointed out that the rate on land for the year ending March 31, 1926, included a rate of 1s. 1½d in respect of repayment of instalment of loan obtained under the Local Government (Rates on Agricultural Land) Act, 1924, for abatement of rates levied on agricultural land for the year ended 31st March, 1925. Last year they had remission given (spread over seven years) of two-thirds of the rates on agricultural land, amounting to £65,000, and 1s. 1½d. represented this year's repayment of the principal and interest on that amount, and accounted for the apparent increase in the rates on agricultural lands.

## UNEMPLOYED IN CORK.

### PARADE IN THE CITY.

A large number of the unemployed in the city paraded the streets of Cork yesterday and afterwards attended a meeting at the National Monument.

Mr. Draper, President of the Council of the Unemployed, said that they demanded from the Government ample means of sustenance for themselves and their families. If the Government were unable to provide some scheme to solve unemployment, they should get out as soon as possible, and the unemployed would put somebody in that would do it.

Resolutions were passed demanding the right to work in their own country; calling on the Government to arrange schemes of reproductive work; giving approval to the Shannon scheme, and demanding a Tariff Reform Bill similar to the Australian and South African Tariff Acts.


# B. & I. LINE.

EASTER HOLIDAY.

## EXCURSION TICKETS

AT REDUCED RATES.

Available for return within 16 days, will be issued to

**LIVERPOOL**

On THURSDAY, 9th, and SATURDAY, 11th APRIL, 1925,

And to Principal Stations in England

On THURSDAY, 9th APRIL.

There will be no Sailings from Dublin or Liverpool on Good Friday, 10th April.

For full particulars, see Handbills.

BOOK IN ADVANCE.

**British and Irish Steam Packet Co., Ltd.**

Passenger Booking Office,

16 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

'Tel. 1039. Telegrams—"LADYSHIPS."


## FERMANAGH MURDER.

### LIFE SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The following official statement was issued yesterday:—

"The Cabinet of Northern Ireland, having given careful consideration to the case of Patrick Murphy, at present under sentence of death, have advised His Grace the Governor of Northern Ireland to commute the sentence to penal servitude for life. His Grace has been pleased to commute the sentence accordingly."

Patrick Murphy was sentenced at the Fermanagh Spring Assizes for the murder of John M'Connell, who, it was alleged, owed him money for wages. An appeal against the sentence was heard yesterday by the Northern Court of Appeal on the ground of misdirection by the judge, and was dismissed.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES.

*BRISBANE, Thursday.*

At the wool sales here to-day nine thousand bales were offered, but it was a poor selection. The market showed no improvement, but competition was satisfactory. The Continent competed keenly. There was a better demand for scoureds.

PRICES MAINTAINED.

*ALBURY, Thursday.*

Five thousand bales were offered at the wool sales here to-day. There was good general competition, and prices were fully equal to those at other centres.

## IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

### LATE LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P., who was Postmaster-General in the Labour Government, in a statement on Imperial wireless, says if statements made by Sir Alfred Mond at the meeting of the Empire Press Union means anything it is that, although the Labour Government appointed a Committee, it had no intention to adopt any improved business methods, and had deliberately "packed" the Committee to ensure a report in favour of no change.

"When Mr. Macdonald asked me to take the Post Office he said that one thing that he desired to impress upon me above all was the importance of setting up an Imperial wireless service," says Mr. Hartshorn in a statement issued last night. "Before I left office agreement had been reached between the Marconi Company and the Post Office as to the suitability of selected sites, and I understand that the matter was then referred to the Office of Works to purchase the sites. I do not think that anyone can contend, in face of the attitude and action of the Government, that the Labour Government was lacking in effort to push forward as rapidly as was possibly with the establishment of an Imperial wireless service. Had the Labour Government continued in office and had I remained at the Post Office the most effective and efficient business organisation that could be devised would have been put into operation."

"Oranges and lemons contain a higher percentage of stored sunshine than any other fruits in the world."

A Harley Street Specialist.

'GOLDEN SHRED' Marmalade is "Bottled Sunshine."

Rich fresh sunny Oranges and pure white sugar only. No pith. No pulp. No preservative.

"Vitamines are stored sunshine." They abound in 'Golden Shred' Marmalade.

The clear golden sparkle of 'Golden Shred' is proof of its purity and goodness.

'Golden Shred'

MARMALADE

*Dainty—Appetising—Delicious*

ROBERTSON —— Only Maker

GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

# NEWBURY CUP.

## FAILURE OF TAPIN.

## PADDY SUPPLEMENTS HIS LIVERPOOL WIN

## AND LANDS A 20 TO 1 CHANCE.

### AN EXCITING FINISH.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

*NEWBURY, Thursday Night.*

Starting a very hot favourite for the Newbury Cup to-day, the easy Lincolnshire Handicap winner was beaten off into fifth place, and in a most exciting finish the penalised winner of the Liverpool Cup, Paddy, beat Purple Shade by a short head, with Heliaster, a neck away, third. The excuse can be made for Tapin that he was very slowly into his stride, and settled down in a bad position. From this Donoghue was never able to extricate him, though towards the finish he was making up ground, without, however, quite looking like winning. His form was a good deal below that which he showed in the Lincolnshire, and he did not run here with anything like the same amount of dash.

It may be noted that the French colt has accepted for both the City and Suburban and the Jubilee, so his owner may have changed his mind about taking him back to France. It was a particularly fine performance which the winner put up, and also a fine performance on the part of his jockey, the Australian Dempsey, who has quickly shown that he is good enough to hold his own in any company. He timed his challenge to a nicety, and then, riding a finish of great power, got up in the last few yards, to pass the post a short head in front of Purple Shade. Paddy was a 20 to 1 chance, too, for most people thought his 12lb. penalty for winning at Liverpool had put him out of the race.

The only pair seriously backed to beat Tapin were Purple Shade and Roysterer, the latter of which only ran moderately. Purple Shade, on the other hand, was always in the forefront of the picture, and until the number of Paddy went up most people thought the grey colt had won. It is probable that he does not quite get a severe mile. All the same, he showed unexpected stamina here for a horse who had never been over more than six furlongs, and he will have a host of admirers for the Victoria Cup, a seven furlong event, at Hurst Park, where he is in with 7st. 2lb. Heliaster ran up expectedly well, and he was second all the way. The aged Evander was another who showed good form, and there may still be a race in him.

**RISKY COLT WINS AGAIN.**

The colt by Prince Gallahad out of Risky, who won the Brocklesby last week, had a lot of weight to give away all round in the Manton T.Y.O. Plate, and a newcomer in Shower of Gold was preferred to him in the market. The favourite could only finish sixth, whereas the Risky colt, after making all the running and never being seriously challenged, won by three lengths, and two lengths from Fair Love and Compilation. There was a field of 25 runners for this race, and Risky colt beat them all easily in the style of a good colt. Most people who were at Liverpool thought the jockey on Confirmation was riding a too confident race when Orpi got up to beat him on the post.

No such mistake was made here in the race for the Thatcham Long Distance Handicap, for Confirmation began to draw away soon after entering the straight, and he beat the favourite, Perfectus, by eight lengths, Brisl being six lengths behind the second. The well-backed Ash Tray was well in the picture until they had entered the straight, when Perfectus and Confirmation drew away from him.

There were some very good-looking horses in the Spring Three-Year-Old Maiden Plate, in which Velvet, a Phalaris filly, owned by the Aga Khan, was much fancied. She ran well, but nothing could cope with Vitality, who, although he was hampered for the opening, came in great style when he did get through, to win from Court Jester and Just in Time, the latter of whom is a particularly imposing Hurry On filly, who will do a lot better than this with a bit more time. It would be in no way surprising, either, if Vitality, who was a little disappointing last season, should take considerable rank among the three-year-olds of this season.

A miniature edition of the Lincolnshire will be run at Derby to-morrow in the shape of the Doveridge Handicap, in which Ash Green, Waygood, Grand Joy and L.S.D. in the field. Opposing them will be Caravel, who won on this course last year; Despatch, Harpist, Great Barrier and Dunnottar, who ran well at Liverpool, and may do a little better here. L.S.D. ran fourth in the Lincolnshire, after being prominent all the way, and I expect him again to finish in front of those who opposed him last week. Still, the Lincoln form did not work out too well in the Newbury Cup, and as the race in which DUNNOTTAR ran third at Liverpool will have brought him on, I choose him here to win from L.S.D. and Brig of Doon, who is fancied. FITZHARDINGE may prove the best in the Sudbury Plate, and I choose GLOAMING to win the Drakelow Handicap.

GALTEE MORE.

# BUNGAY.

## YESTERDAY'S RETURN.

2.0—**STAYERS' HANDICAP HURDLE.** PREMIUM BONB (6 to 1 agst.)..... W. Smyth 2
LEASINGHAM ROSS (10 to 1 agst.)..... Morgan 3
Nine ran.

2.30—**HENHAM SELLING HANDICAP 'CHASE.**
BLUE BRIDGE (10 to 1 agst.)..... A. Robson 1
TURNING POINT (5 to 2)..... W. Parvin 2
THE SAINT IV. (5 to 2)..... A. Lefebvre 3
Six ran.

3.5—**SPRINGFIELD PLATE.**
OUR BILLY (5 in 4 agst.)..... C. Jarklin 1
BARBERTON SQUARE (3 to 1)..... Mr. Pulford 2
CYLMINT (10 to 1)..... Parvin 3
Five ran.

3.40—**RENDLESHAM HANDICAP 'CHASE.**
AISLE (evens)..... T. Leader 1
ROSY SUN (6 to 1 agst.)..... Morgan 2
LONE HAND (4 to 1)..... Trodgett 3
Six ran.

4.10—**MODERATE CLASS HURDLE.**
MILTON (6 to 4 on)..... F. B. Rees 1
POMMEL-GLITTERER (6 to 1 agst.)..... T. Leader 2
GALENA-MOOR (10 to 1)..... W. Smyth 3
Eight ran.

4.40—**EASTERN COUNTIES' HUNTERS' CHASE.**
ESTUNA (6 to 1 agst.)..... Mr. C. E. Harvey 1
TARA KING (2 to 1)..... Mr. G. S. Poole 2
SILK SAIL (6 to 2)..... Mr. G. S. Poole 3
Four ran.

# HAWTHORN HILL (HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE MEETING).

**TO-DAY'S ORDER OF RUNNING.**

1. 0—Irish Guards Challenge Cup.
1.30—Coldstream Plate.
2. 0—Irish Guards Challenge Cup.
2.30—Royal Horse Guards Regimental Challenge Cup.
3. 0—Household Brigade Cup.
3.30—Grenadier Guards Challenge Cup.
4. 0—Life Guards (1st and 2nd) Regimental Challenge Cups.
4.30—Scots Guards Challenge Cup.

**NEWMARKET TRIAL.**

The following trial took place at Newmarket yesterday morning on the Side Hill trial grounds:—
J. Butters's Some Slip, 1; Double Note 2; 21 Bull Bee, 3; Gordon Sadler's Prophet's Mark, 4. Distance, 5 f. Won by a head; three lengths.

# NEWBURY RESULTS

2.0—**TWO YEARS OLD SELLING PLATE** of 300 sovs. Second saves entrance out of the plate. 5 f.

Mr. H. R. Lawrence's PERGOLA filly, by Invincible, 8-5 ..... C. Elliott 1
Mr. H. L. Cottrill's BALLY NUISANCE, 8-4 ..... R. Jones 2
Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's SCRAMBLE, 8-1 ..... G. Bryant 3

Also ran—Tipsy Cake colt (H. Wragg), Jael colt (W. McLachlan, sen.), Last Crop (F. Lane), Polydhow filly (F. Fox), Ballan Rose (N. Marriott), Eyses (D. Carslake), Good Hand (B. Hove), Tadpole (G. Barber). Off 3.1. (Winner trained by Gwilt.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—2 to 1 agst. Scramble, 9 to 2 PERGOLA filly, 5 to 1 Eyses, 7 to 1 Bally Nuisance, 8 to 1 Jael colt, 100 to 8 any other.

"Sporting Chronicle"—2 to 1 agst. Scramble, 9 to 2 PERGOLA filly, 5 to 1 Eyses, 7 to 1 Bally Nuisance, 8 to 1 Jael colt, 100 to 8 any other.

Won by six lengths; half a length. Last Crop was fourth and Polydhow fifty last.

The winner was bought in for 500 guineas.

2.30—**WILTS SELLING PLATE** of 250 sovs. Second saves entrance out of the plate. 7 f.

Mr. R. R. Jeffrey's ch. h. BRIDGE OF DUN, by Bridge of Earn—Forfaria, 5, 8-13 ..... H. Jellies 1
Mrs. J. Bancroft's DALBLANEY, a. 8-13 ..... L. Smyth 2
Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's GRAND CANYON, 4, 8-11 ..... L. Brown 3

Also ran—Brown Tom (J. Leach), Sargon (T. Pryor), Lady Anita (A. Gregson), Beck (W. McLachlan, jun.), Polyhister (J. King), Glenogle (C. Elliott), Hideaway (S. Donoghue), Denkirk (B. Carslake), Procis (G. Richards), Uncle Bones (F. Lane), Royal Hussar (R. Jones), Tragacanth (T. Weston), White Rock (R. James), Rum and Coffee (W. Morton), Lady Hatton (J. Collins), Gratwich (H. Jarrett), Irish Drum (P. Sayer). Off 2.34. (Winner trained by Higgs.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—100 to 30 agst. Dalblaney, 4 to 1 Procis, 6 to 1 each BRIDGE OF DUN and Glenogle, 10 to 1 Royal Hussar, 20 to 1 any other.

"Sporting Chronicle"—100 to 30 agst. Dalblaney, 4 to 1 Procis, 6 to 1 each BRIDGE OF DUN and Glenogle, 10 to 1 Royal Hussar, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by three lengths; two lengths. Procis was fourth and White Rock last.

The winner was bought in for 310 guineas.

3.10—**NEWBURY SPRING CUP,** a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs., including cup value 50 sovs. Second 150 sovs., third 50 sovs. 1 m.

Lady Bradford's b. c. PADDY, by Golden Sun—Shanogue, 4, 7-8 ..... F. Dempsey 1
Mrs. J. Bancroft's gr. c. PURPLE SHADE, by Royal Canopy—Queenie, 4, 7-4 ..... G. Walsh 2
Sir W. Cooke's b. or br. h. HELIASTER, by Sunstar—Helenora, 5, 7-1 ..... R. James 3
M. Zkanyan's Tapin, 4, 8-7 ..... J. Donoghue 0
Mr. Sol. Joel's Evander, a, 8-1 ..... H. Wragg 0
Mr. J. White's Cloudberry, 4, 7-11 ..... M. Beary 0
Mr. Sol. Joel's Green Fly, 4, 7-9 ..... A. Burns 0
Mr. A. B. Walker's Beresford, 4, 7-9 ..... W. McLachlan, jun. 0
Sir H. Meux's Donzelon, 4, 7-6 ..... P. Beasley 0
Lord Astor's Black Sheep, 4, 7-6 ..... W. Marland 0
Lord Durham's Roysterer, 4, 7-5 ..... M. Beary 0
Mr. G. Hardy's Jumas, 5, 7-1 ..... G. Richards 0
Mr. G. E. Strong's Arbiusia, 4, 7-1 ..... J. McLoughlin 0
Mr. G. Hardy's Scullion, 5, 7-0 ..... J. O'Neill 0
Mr. O. W. Rayner's Nane Snugger, 6, 6-12 ..... C. Barber 0
Mr. M. Weil's Irish Eagle, a, 6-10... B. Lynch 0
Mr. M. Boyle's Page Three, 6, 6-12 ...W. Alford 0
Mr. T. Higgs's Mother's Son, 4, 6-7 ..... Morris 0
Sir A. Bailey's John Dennis, 4, 6-7..... Sirrett 0
Mr. Jas. White's Brimstone, 4, 6-7..... Leach 0
Major J. B. Paget's Mademoiselle M., 4, 6-0 ..... A. Berry 0
Mrs. C. Stevens's Turnips, 3, 6-0..... W. Morton 0
Off 3.10. (Winner trained by J. M. Bell.)

Betting.—"Sporting Life"—7 to 4 agst. Tapin, 100 to 12 each Purple Shade and Roysterer, 10 to 1 Irish Eagle, 100 to 7 Page Three, 100 to 6 Mother's Son, 20 to 1 PADDY or any other.

"Sporting Chronicle."—7 to 4 agst. Tapin, 100 to 12 each Purple Shade and Roysterer, 10 to 1 Irish Eagle, 100 to 7 Page Three, 100 to 6 Mother's Son, 20 to 1 PADDY or any other.

On settling down Purple Shade on the left was clear of Tapin on the right, Mother's Son and Paddy on the left, Brimstone in the centre, Beresford, Irish Eagle, Mademoiselle M., Donzelon and Tabdale, after quarter of a mile, Tapin, Mother's Son moved up into second place, with Paddy, Evander, Irish Eagle, Heliaster and Tapin his closest attendants, at the distance Paddy joined Purple Shade, with Heliaster challenging on the opposite side of the course, and, gradually overhauling the leader, Paddy won a splendid race by a short head; a neck separated second and third. Evander close up was fourth, Tapin fifth, Mother's Son sixth, Donzelon seventh, Brimstone eighth, Irish Eagle ninth, Page Three tenth, Beresford eleventh, Roysterer twelfth, Nane Snugger thirteenth, and Turnips last.

Time—1 min. 47 3-5 secs.

Draw for places.—No. 1 (rails), Scullion, 2 Tapin, 3 Paddy, 4 Beresford, 5 Mother's Son, 6 Purple Shade, 7 Evander, 8 Nane Snugger, 9 Irish Eagle, 10 Brimstone, 11 Roysterer, 12 Black Sheep, 13 Arbiusia, 14 Page Three, 15 Irish Eagle ninth, 16 Donzelon, 17 Turnips, 18 John Dennis, 19 Green Fire, 20 Mademoiselle M., 21 Heliaster, and 22 Donzelon.

3.45—**MANTON T.Y.O. PLATE** of 200 sovs. Second 20 sovs., third 10 sovs. 5 f.

Mr. H. Jardine's RISKY C., by Prince Galahad, 9-8 ..... H. Leach 1
Mr. D. M. Gant's FAIR SLAVE, 8-7 ..... J. Evans 2
Mr. L. Schaverien's COMPILATION, 9-5 ..... F. Bullock 3

Also ran—Cinzano (H. Jellies), Blue Sand c. (V. Smyth), Hopeful (R. Jones), Green Fire (T. Dempsey), Francisque (H. Wragg), Astrologer (H. Beasley), Fourville c. (F. Fox), Three Feathers (J. Hine), Fairy Queen (R. Robertson), Viper Heel (G. Archibald), Our Circle (W. McLachlan, sen.), Dark Blue c. (R. James), Mego (L. Brown), Orangeade (J. Lay), Lady Revel (W. McLachlan, sen.), The Lady Owes (F. Winter), Shower of Gold (J. Leach), Perilena (S. Hartley), Grey Steppe (F. Lane), The Wishing Well (H. Randall), Water Wraith (R. Jones), Reconfort (A. Smirke). Off 3.50. (Winner trained by F. Leach, sen.)

Betting.—Evens RISKY C., 5 to 2 agst. Shower of Gold, 5 to 1 RISKY COLT, 6 to 1 each BRIDGE OF DUN and Glenogle, 7 to 1 Compilation, 10 to 1 Grey Steppe, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by three lengths; two lengths. Procis was fourth, and White Rock last.

The winner was bought in for 310 guineas.

3.10—**NEWBURY SPRING CUP,** a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs., including cup value 50 sovs. Second 150 sovs., third 50 sovs. 1 m.

Lady Bradford's b. c. PADDY, by Golden Sun—Shanogue, 4, 7-8 ..... F. Dempsey 1
Mrs. J. Bancroft's gr. c. PURPLE SHADE, by Royal Canopy—Queenie, 4, 7-4 ..... G. Walsh 2
Sir W. Cooke's b. or br. h. HELIASTER, by Sunstar—Helenora, 5, 7-1 ..... R. James 3
M. Zkanyan's Tapin, 4, 8-7 ..... J. Donoghue 0
Mr. Sol. Joel's Evander, a, 8-1 ..... H. Wragg 0
Mr. A. B. Walker's Beresford, 4, 7-9 ..... W. McLachlan, jun. 0

Also ran—Spithead (T. Weston), Rugeley (F. Lane), Royal Archer (S. Donoghue), Corazon (M. Beary), Midnight Sun (T. Pryor), Purple Image (F. Dempsey), Carthage (R. Perryman), The Ock (S. Robertson), May Eve (W. Alford), Burning Kiss (C. Gubby), Buffoon (G. Walsh), Duffy (A. Burns), Ash Tray (G. Richards). Off 4.23. (Winner trained by Tabor.)

Betting—Sporting Life"—100 to 30 agst. Perfectus, 4 to 1 CONFIRMATION, 6 to 1 Ash Tray, 10 to 1 Purple Image, 20 to 1 each Brisl, The Ock, and Duffy, 100 to 6 any other.

Sporting Chronicle"—100 to 30 agst. Perfectus, 4 to 1 CONFIRMATION, 6 to 1 Ash Tray, 7 to 1 Purple Image, 10 to 1 each Brisl, The Ock, and Duffy, 100 to 6 any other.

Won by eight length; six lengths. The Ock was fourth, and Burning Kiss last.

4.45—**SPRING THREE YEARS OLD MAIDEN PLATE** of 300 sovs. Second 30 sovs., third 15 sovs. 1 m.

Sir E. Hulton's b. c. VITALITY, by Buchania—Lania, 9-0 ..... C. Snirke 1
Lord Zetland's COURT JESTER, 9-0 ..... W. McLachlan, sen. 2
Lord Woolavington's JUST IN TIME, 8-11 ..... Archibald 3

Also ran—Jovial Monk (J. Childs), Marmot (R. Jones), Winoga (W. Pope), Major Hummer (T. Weston), Quagmire (F. James), Imperator (L. Brown), Serath (C. Elliott), Princess (J. Kirby), Make and Break (M. Beary), Boniface (W. Garbutt), Bessie (E. Balliol), Flying Wizard (J. Leach), Kilkerran (H. Beasley), Smoke Ring (R. Dempsey), Wild Almond (Sayer), Midshipman (G. Richards), Natalie (H. Jellies), Ptolemais (F. Wragg), Velvet (B. Carslake), Wallop (V. Smyth), Breezy Heather (T. Carey), Manifest (S. Donoghue), Marigulla (A. Evans), Theodora (Strickland), Royal Academy (F. Lane), Maxim (V. Smyth), Simon's Kid (F. Fox). Off 4.56. (Winner trained by D. Waugh.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—3 to 1 agst. VITALITY, 7 to 2 Velvet, 7 to 1 each Jovial Monk and Marmot, 8 to 1 Just in Time, 100 to 8 each Wallop and Theodora, 33 to 1 any other.

"Sporting Chronicle"—3 to 1 agst. VITALITY, 7 to 2 Velvet, 7 to 1 each Jovial Monk and Marmot, 8 to 1 Just in Time, 100 to 8 each Wallop and Theodora, 33 to 1 any other.

Won by half a length; a neck. Wallop was fourth, and Major Hummer last.

# CURRAGH TRAINING NOTES.

*THE CURRAGH, Thursday.*

Behan's Vesuvius *Orb* and Maid of the Heath galloped one mile; Ning Tree Hill a similar distance steadily.

Rogers's Lady Woodcut, Allitz, and Magheros five furlongs; half speed; Marchesi was sent a good mile, and Afoi five furlongs.

Coombes's Brighter London, Vollol, Louvaun, Nichler, and Cyclone a mile steadily.

Parkinson's Flying Laddie, Too Richy, and Simon Orge a striding two miles; Ambrose and Dinette's Banshee six furlongs.

Hunter's Trouville five furlongs.

Dawson sent Pride of Arras two miles.

# IRISH CYCLISTS' OLD TIMERS' FELLOWSHIP.

To-morrow—Meet at Donnybrook, 3 p.m. Run to Enniskerry. Tea at Powerscourt Arms 5.15 p.m. If weather unfavourable, postponed

# DERBY.

## TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME AND SELECTIONS.

Visitors to Derby should be rewarded with enjoyable sport, as two excellent programmes have been arranged by the executive, the centrepiece of the card in the initial stage being the Doveridge Handicap. This race, which is run over a straight mile, will attract several animals who disappointed their connections in the Lincolnshire Handicap. The distance will be to the liking of Caravel, who is without doubt the "class" horse in the race, but he may find the task of conceding lumps of weight to some of the others a trifle beyond his compass. Despatch, who is in receipt of 13lb. from the Manton colt, is also well bred, and on his last season's running he can be made out as possessing a good chance. If the "Lincoln" form is to work out correctly, Spun, who finished fourth in the Catholme race, should again have the beating of All Green. Cordobo may not quite stay the mile, and in choosing between Despatch and L.S.D. my vote goes to the latter. Selections:—

Elvaston Castle Plate—Moncel.
Welbeck Handicap—Golden Drop.
Sudbury Plate—Adel.*
Doveridge Handicap—L.S.D.
Quarndon Handicap—Synorix.
Drakelow Plate—Comus.

**2.0—ELVASTON CASTLE SELLING PLATE** of £200. For two-year-olds. 5 f.

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| MONCEL (Mr. Glasgow)..... Leader | 8 11 |
| BRAMHOPE (Mr. Aston)..... Bailey | 8 11 |
| JOHNDAM (Mr. T. Bull)..... Vasey | 8 8 |
| SEA WITCH (Mr. Tilley)..... Higgs | 8 8 |
| QUID PRO QUO (Mr. Whitburn)..... Cottrill | 8 8 |

(The above have arrived.)

| | |
|---|---|
| KNIGHT'S CROSS (Mr. R. Jarvis)..... | Owner 9 0 |
| RHINE ARMY (Mr. H. Pickles)..... | Skelton 8 11 |
| ALPHABETICAL C. (Mr. Redmond)..... | Leader 8 11 |
| GAINSAY (Mr. A. de Rothschild)..... | Watson 8 11 |
| KHAMWESE (Mr. D. Fraser)..... | Day 8 11 |
| DUCHESS OF KILDARE F. (Mr. Butters)..... | Owner 8 8 |
| CONFUCIUS (Mr. Carroll)..... | Darling 8 8 |
| FAMILLE ROSE (Mr. Colling)..... | Owner 8 8 |
| ROMAN MASK (Mr. Gordon)..... | Jarvis 8 8 |
| WILLIAM'S MOUNT (Mr. Lambert)..... | Toon 8 8 |
| BAYADERE (Mr. Sadler)..... | Owner 8 8 |
| LINDA POPE (Mr. Straker)..... | Bowlee 8 5 |
| 2.30—**WELBECK SELLING HANDICAP** of £300. 5 f. | Age st. lb. |
| PRETTY DICK (Capt. Weyland)..... | Nightingall 7 9 10 |
| SURE GAIN (Mr. Cottrill)..... | Jarvis 7 9 7 |
| BLANDUS (Mr. McLean)..... | McGuigan 4 8 4 |
| CHARLEY LAND (Mr. Pattorini)..... | Pollock 6 7 9 |
| WEST HILL (Mr. H. Walker)..... | Owner 4 8 6 |
| GOLDEN DROP (Mr. Higgs)..... | Owner 3 7 6 |
| SILVER MINE (Mr. Hartigan)..... | Owner 4 7 6 |
| ROSANOFF (Mr. Glasgow)..... | Leader 4 7 6 |
| MOUNT GARRY (Lord Dewar)..... | Pickering 3 7 2 |
| DYE WEST (Mr. Atkinson)..... | Reader 3 7 0 |
| PHALLIM (Mr. W. Robinson)..... | Owner 3 7 0 |

(The above have arrived.)

| | |
|---|---|
| BENGAL (Mr. Harrison)..... | Faulkner 5 9 0 |
| LADY CLARA (Mr. Davidson)..... | Cottrill 6 9 2 |
| RETINA (Mr. Bell)..... | Pope 4 8 11 |
| HERMES (Mr. A. Boutal, jun.)..... | Higgs 3 8 9 |
| GLITTER GOLD (Mr. Howard)..... | Jones 4 8 8 |
| LONDON (Mr. Skelton)..... | Owner 4 8 8 |
| TEARTEN (Miss A. McKenna)..... | McKenna 6 8 8 |
| JOSS HOUSE (Mr. Chapman)..... | Private 6 8 8 |
| LORD FENTANE (Mrs. McLaughlin)..... | Vasey 8 8 0 |
| LATTLES (Mr. Steel)..... | Wall 4 8 0 |
| LORD PENZANCE (Mrs. McLaughlin)..... | Vasey 8 8 0 |
| MONTAGUE (Mr. Day)..... | Owner 5 8 0 |
| LITTLE BOY (Mrs. Smith)..... | Drake 4 7 13 |
| HERMOGIO (Mr. Hartigan)..... | Owner 4 7 13 |
| MOONING (Mr. Sidebottom)..... | Kirk 4 7 12 |
| FIRST HOUSE (Mr. H. Armitage)..... | Bowlee 4 7 12 |
| HUMMING BEE (Mr. Firkins)..... | Read 4 7 11 |
| NAPLES (Mr. Wallis)..... | Owner 4 7 10 |
| ELSIE (Mr. Nichols)..... | Shedden 4 7 9 |
| LOWOOD (Mr. Aitken)..... | Owner 5 7 9 |
| MIRAGE (Mr. Hartigan)..... | Owner 5 7 9 |
| SCOTTISH BLEKA (Mr. Barlow)..... | Read 5 7 9 |
| SECRETARY (Mr. Scott)..... | Owner 4 7 8 |
| ROYAL FOOTSTEP (Mr. Wyllie)..... | Leader 4 7 8 |
| DESPERATION (Mr. Owen)..... | Read 6 7 7 |
| MOOCHI (Mrs. C. Stevens)..... | Stevens 5 7 7 |
| ROYAL STAR (Mr. Jones)..... | Owner 5 7 7 |
| THE MERCHANT (Mr. Kimberley)..... | Bullock 8 7 6 |
| LADY OF LYONS (Mrs. McLaughlin)..... | Vasey 4 7 6 |
| GOLDEN SPRITE (Mrs. Keen)..... | Archer 3 7 5 |
| SHANGANAGH PRINCE (Mr. Sidebottom)..... | Kirk 3 7 5 |
| TINY BIRD (Mr. P. Bartholomew)..... | Owner 4 8 8 |
| CLAMIS MAID (Mr. Coldbeck)..... | Owner 3 7 4 |
| MISS VOLITA (Mr. Settle)..... | Escott 3 7 4 |
| JESSIE (Mr. Sol. Joel)..... | Owner 3 7 3 |
| WHISPERING SMITH (Mr. Leader)..... | Owner 4 7 2 |
| MARCEL WAVE (Mr. Hammond)..... | Gilbert 4 7 2 |
| PIP PIP (Sir A. Butt)..... | Woodland 3 7 1 |
| LAVERSTOKE (Mr. Gilbert)..... | Read 5 7 0 |
| WITTY (Mr. Madden)..... | Owner 5 7 0 |

**3.0—SUDBURY PLATE** of £200. For two-year-olds. 5 f. st. lb.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROCKHAWK (Mr. D. Coleman)..... | Pope 8 0 |
| ST. MARCEAUX (Lady Edgar)..... | C. Davis 8 9 |
| ADEL (Lord Lascelles)..... | W. Jarvis 8 9 |
| CUTTY SARK BANG (Baron E. de Waldner)..... | F. Hartigan 8 9 |
| LOVE SPELL (Mr. H. Beckett)..... | Bailey 8 6 |
| HENLEY (Mr. Golder)..... | Owner 8 6 |
| GALA FETE (Lord Ellesmere)..... | Pickering 8 6 |
| GRAND ARRIDY (Mr. Wishing Well Stud)..... | Bullock 8 6 |
| Water Wraith (R. Jones)..... | Reconfort (A. Smirke). |

Off 3.50. (Winner trained by F. Leach, sen.)

Betting.—Evens ADEL, 5 to 2 agst. Shower of Gold, 5 to 1 RISKY COLT, 6 to 1 Astrologer, 7 to 1 Compilation, 10 to 1 Grey Steppe, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by three lengths; two lengths. Reconfort was fourth, and Grey Steppe last.

4.15—**THATCHAM LONG-DISTANCE HANDICAP,** a plate of 500 sovs. Second 100 sovs., third 50 sovs. 1½ m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. S. Cohen's b. g. CONFIRMATION, by Achtel—Princess Pam, 3, 8-5 ..... | H. McLachlan, jun. 1 |
| Mr. A. W. Gordon's PERFECTUS, 5, 8-5 ..... | J. Childs 2 |
| Mr. J. C. Baird's BRISL, 5, 8-5 ..... | Pryor 3 |

Also ran—Spithead (T. Weston), Rugeley (F. Lane), Royal Archer (S. Donoghue), Corazon (M. Beary), Midnight Sun (T. Pryor), Purple Image (F. Dempsey), Carthage (R. Perryman), The Ock (S. Robertson), May Eve (W. Alford), Burning Kiss (C. Gubby), Buffoon (G. Walsh), Duffy (A. Burns), Ash Tray (G. Richards). Off 4.23. (Winner trained by Tabor.)

Betting.—Sporting Life"—100 to 30 agst. Perfectus, 4 to 1 CONFIRMATION, 6 to 1 Ash Tray, 10 to 1 Purple Image, 20 to 1 each Brisl, The Ock, and Duffy, 100 to 6 any other.

Sporting Chronicle"—100 to 30 agst. Perfectus, 4 to 1 CONFIRMATION, 6 to 1 Ash Tray, 7 to 1 Purple Image, 10 to 1 each Brisl, The Ock, and Duffy, 100 to 6 any other.

Won by eight length; six lengths. The Ock was fourth, and Burning Kiss last.

4.45—**SPRING THREE YEARS OLD MAIDEN PLATE** of 300 sovs. Second 30 sovs., third 15 sovs. 1 m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir E. Hulton's b. c. VITALITY, by Buchania—Lania, 9-0 ..... | C. Snirke 1 |
| Lord Zetland's COURT JESTER, 9-0 ..... | W. McLachlan, sen. 2 |
| Lord Woolavington's JUST IN TIME, 8-11 ..... | Archibald 3 |

Also ran—Jovial Monk (J. Childs), Marmot (R. Jones), Winoga (W. Pope), Major Hummer (T. Weston), Quagmire (F. James), Imperator (L. Brown), Serath (C. Elliott), Princess (J. Kirby), Make and Break (M. Beary), Boniface (W. Garbutt), Bessie (E. Balliol), Flying Wizard (J. Leach), Kilkerran (H. Beasley), Smoke Ring (R. Dempsey), Wild Almond (Sayer), Midshipman (G. Richards), Natalie (H. Jellies), Ptolemais (F. Wragg), Velvet (B. Carslake), Wallop (V. Smyth), Breezy Heather (T. Carey), Manifest (S. Donoghue), Marigulla (A. Evans), Theodora (Strickland), Royal Academy (F. Lane), Maxim (V. Smyth), Simon's Kid (F. Fox). Off 4.56. (Winner trained by D. Waugh.)

Betting.—"Sporting Life"—3 to 1 agst. VITALITY, 7 to 2 Velvet, 7 to 1 each Jovial Monk and Marmot, 8 to 1 Just in Time, 100 to 8 each Wallop and Theodora, 33 to 1 any other.

"Sporting Chronicle"—3 to 1 agst. VITALITY, 7 to 2 Velvet, 7 to 1 each Jovial Monk and Marmot, 8 to 1 Just in Time, 100 to 8 each Wallop and Theodora, 33 to 1 any other.

Won by half a length; a neck. Wallop was fourth, and Major Hummer last.

# SELECTIONS FOR DERBY MEETING TO-DAY

| PAPER. | 2.0 RACE. | 2.30 RACE. | 3.0 RACE. | 3.30 RACE. | 4.0 RACE. | 4.30 RACE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irish Times | Moncel. | Golden Drop. | Adel.* | L.S.D. | Synorix. | Comus. |
| S. Life and Sportsman | Knight's Cross. | Pretty Dick. | J. Jarvis' selected. | Caravel.* | Vindictive. | Gloaming. |
| Man on the Spot | Knight's Cross. | Scottish Elegance. | Fitzhardinge. | Caravel. | Vindictive. | Glooming.* |
| Westminster Gazette | Moncel. | Glitter Gold. | Fitzhardinge. | L.S.D. | Vindictive. | Misogynist. |
| Daily Express | Moncel. | Scottish Elegance, next best. | Adel. | L.S.D.* each way. | Vindictive; Hab; Low Tide. | Gloaming. |
| Daily Mirror | Moncel. | Silver Mine. | Adel. | All Green. | Vindictive. | Cavalcade. |
| Daily Graphic | Moncel. | Blandus. | Adel. | L.S.D. | Heab. | Lembolo. |
| Star | Moncel. | Scottish Elegance. | Bayons. | L.S.D.* | Heab. | Perfect Son. |
| Evening News | Knight's Cross. | Silver Mine. | Adel. | L.S.D.* | Synorix.* | Misogynist. |
| Evening Standard | Roman Mask. | Bengal. | Adel. | Harrybelle. | Synorix. | Gloaming. |
| Daily Mail | Galtsay. | Scottish Elegance. | Adel. | All Green. | Low Tide. | Misogynist. |
| Times | Moncel. | Scottish Elegance. | St. Marceaux. | Duncottar. | Vindictive. | Gloaming. |

# SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

The Cambridge University Rugby side now touring France yesterday beat the St. Claude-Oyonnax XV. by 34 points to 12; and Oxford, who are also in France, defeated a Pau XV. by 19 points to 8.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Doncaster Corporation the rates were reduced by 6d. in the pound, making them 11s., as compared with 11s. 6d. previously. It was stated that the Race Committee's contribution from race profits in relief of rates was £15,000, but that this sum could always be expected, as there was heavy expenditure ahead.

Lord Queenborough lodged a complaint at Newbury against the handicapping of his horse Buddon with Brisl, Paddy and Tapin in the Thatcham Long Distance Handicap. The Stewards called on Major Lee for an explanation, and the handicapper regretted he had made a clerical error in copying out the weights.

Drifter runs for Blackwell in the Scottish Grand National to-morrow in preference to Sergeant Murphy. The "Sergeant" was knocked over at Liverpool, by Winnall, just as he was going off, and, as he lay prone on the other side of the fence he was jumped on by Double Chance, who bruised his hind legs, and was only saved from falling himself by clever jumping.

The B.P.A. bookmakers are taking their own view of the disqualification of British Warm and are suspending payment over the race, in the hope that the Stewards of the National Hunt Committee will give further consideration to the case. The objection to British Warm, who won the Open Selling Hurdle Race at Sandown Park on March 21st, was lodged on "account of wrong ownership," and the Stewards of the National Hunt Committee at Newbury on Wednesday disqualified British Warm, awarding the race to Barrack-ton Lad.

A tentative programme and schedule of lawn tennis matches, to be participated in by the undergraduate teams of Oxford and Cambridge Universities during their visit to the United States this summer, has been arranged. The chief event will be the annual match against a combined team representing Harvard and Yale Universities, which will be the 25th of this International Inter-collegiate contest. This will be for the new International Inter-collegiate Lawn Tennis Cup, recently presented by Mr. Bernon S. Prentice. Yale and Harvard teams have won three of the four matches played to date. Oxford and Cambridge have won a majority of the contests played at Eastbourne last summer.

The following will not run at Derby to-day: Sudbury Plate—Bayona. Doveridge Handicap—Craig Eleye, Li Kwang. Doubtful runners: Welbeck Plate—Lady Clara, Gniocchi, Miss Volta. Sudbury Plate — Bishop's Park, Diamond Hall g. Quarndon Handicap—Allston. Drakelow Plate—Kentish Glade.

Non-runners at Bogside to-day:—West of Scotland Steeplechase—Trump Card. Arran Flat Race—Old Timea.

Jockeys' engagements at Derby to-day:—Elvaston Plate—Gainsay (Donoghue), Khamwese (H. Jellies), Bayadeer (R. Perryman), Quid Pro Quo (R. Jones), Welbeck Plate—Pretty Dick (V. Smyth), Glitter Gold (McLachlan, jun), bure Gain (R. Jones), Scottish Elegance (Richards), Golden Drop (R. James), Mount Garry (H. Leach), Sudbury Plate—Maid of Worksop f. (R. Perryman), Set Dance (H. Wragg), Lantern Light (Donoghue). Doveridge Handicap—All Green (Beary), Colossus (H. Wragg), L'Aiglon (W. Alford), Stardust (R. James), Cordobo (Richards), L.S.D. (D. Morris). Quarndon Handicap—Synorix (R. Jones), Free from Pride (Donoghue), Low Tide (Walsh), Clackmannan (H. Leach), Goldsmith (Bullock), Drakelow Plate—Comus (J. Leach), Pinnace (H. Wragg), Gloaming (Donoghue).

Prince's Club had a strong squash racket team to oppose the American tourists yesterday, and they won all four matches. R. M. Harger, of Prince's, did extremely well to beat the experienced American, A. E. Ellis, the latter winning only 6 points in the 36 played.

# MELTON.

## YESTERDAY'S RETURN.

1.30—**LEICESTERSHIRE HUNT CHASE.**
BOMBARIA (2 to 1 agst.)..... Owner 1
KINGS BISTAKE (5 to 2)..... Owner 2
ROTANIST (4 to 1)..... Mr. H. Bellamy 3
Three ran.

2.0—**FARMERS' RACE.**
LADY ANNER (7 to 4 agst.)..... Mr. W. Gale 1
WEAKON (3 to 1)..... Mr. C. Ridley 2
CAMPANOLOGIST (4 to 1)..... Mr. O'Brien 3
Five ran.

3.0—**OPEN CHASE.**
THE MIGHTY ATOM (5 to 4 agst.) Capt. Laye 1
FATHER COLLINS (6 to 1)..... A. Bird 2
RACE (4 to 1)..... R. Philip 3
Six ran.

3.30—**LADIES' PLATE.**
LADY RIDDY (6 to 1)..... Owner 1
GOLD WATCH (5 to 1 agst.)..... Owner 2
TIT WILLOW

# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

STOCKS AND SHARES :—

London Markets firm, but business small.

Dublin Market steady—Guinness busy, but lower at 61½.

National Loan, 96.

Birmingham Motor Shares good.

Manchester Textiles supported.

New York Stock Market steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BANK OF ENGLAND RATE ... | 5 | per cent. |
| SAME DAY LAST YEAR ..... | 4 | ,, |
| IRISH BANKS RATE ..... | 6 | ,, |
| Do., DEPOSIT RATE ..... | 2½ | ,, |
| Do., OVER £500 ..... | 3 | ,, |
| LONDON DAY-TO-DAY LOANS. | 3½-3 | ,, |
| Do., CALL MONEY ..... | 3 | ,, |

## IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

### DUBLIN.

GUINNESS REACT MODERATELY. MORE VAGUE RUMOURS. RAILS, BANKS AND TOBACCOS IRREGULAR. TEXTILES BETTER. DUNLOPS GOOD.

The market in Guinness Ord. Shares, though much more settled, once more fairly monopolised all attention on 'Change, and, despite fairly large profit-taking sale pressure, it was wonderful how well the price held, though a further reaction of about 20s. a share was finally brought about. The day's movements were in ¼ fractions instead of points, as was the case during the past couple of days' wide and rapid fluctuations. Development and extensions of brewery premises here or in Manchester were among the vague unauthorised rumours current regarding the recent rapid rise, and that possibly a new Ordinary Stock issue might be made in connection therewith. Hitherto all extensions have been made out of surplus profits, and in the last balance sheet the company had practically £2,000,000 invested in gilt-edged securities.

General business on 'Change was more special, with a considerable amount of irregularity n price movements. Government Nation Loan held firm at 1 prem. British Funds were occasionally easier. Banks were a little irregular. Provincial Old Shares re-acted, but the New and also Munsters are still bi for. Dublin Distillers were pressed for sal especially the Pref. Shares. Castlebellingam issues were quietly maintained. Among Cattle Shares, Dublin, Great Northn Ord. was wanted, but Great Southn remain on offer. Dublin United Tram ebs. continue to be absorbed. Alliance Gas we steady ex the half-year's dividend. BritishAmerican Tobacco rallied, but Imperialswere less firm on profit-taking. Textilepartments were firm, points sprang up in sations. Several firm points sprang up in Textile, but Calicos were weaker. Dunlop Rubbe Ord. were again absorbed freely, mainly for London account, in view of the annualmeeting fixed for to-day. Burke Ord. were gain sellers, but Dockrells were once more bd for. The Irish-American Oil initial balance sheet make a very satisfactory showing.

Government National 5 p.c. Sterling Loan repeated 96.

In British Funds, War Loan 5 p.c. fell ½ to 102⅛, 102, and Conversion 3½ p.c. ¼ to 76½. Guaranteed Land 2½ p.c. rose ½ to 57⅛, while Irish Land 3 p.c. repeated 64½.

Among Banking securities, Munster and Leinsters rose ½ to 7⅛ and Nationals ¼ to 20½. Hibernianswere buyers at 8¾, but the Provincial Old fell ¼ to 24½, but the New were called one more 20½ buyers. Royals repeated 14½ foran odd lot.

As regards Breweries and Distilleries, Guinness fell ½ to 61¾ after dealing at 62, 61¾, 2, ½, ¾, ½, ¾, more sellers than buyers. The market was decidedly quiet, Castlebellingham Ord. repeated 71s., and the ref. 5. Dublin Distillers Pref. gave way 3s. to 88s., 87s.

Marconi Os. fell 1d. to 32s. 7½d., but the New (5s. pai) rose 1½d. to 10s. 1½d. Radio Preferred repeated 10½, but the Common closed 10½, 3, unofficially.

Among Hme Rails, Great Northern rose ½ to 50½, butGreat Southern fell ½ to 30½, 30, while the Pref. realised 40½, 40; the Guaranteed 53, as the Debs. 62.

In Tramways, Dublin United Pref. repeated 83, while the 5½ p.c. "B" Debs. rose ½ to 69½.

DunlopRubber rose 6d. to 12s. 10½d., 13s., 13s. 1½d. and were called 13s. 1½d. buyers from London.

Alliance Gas Shares realised 6½, ex dividend 5s. 3d. a share.

Johnton Bakery Shares were again called 60s. 6d bid.

In Drapery Shares, Arnott Ord. fell 1s. to 90s., but McBirneys rose 5d. to 8s. 3d.

As regards Manufacturing Shares, British-American Tobacco rose 1s. 6d. to 116s. 6d., but Imperials reacted 9d. to 95s., and ditto of Canada repeated 30s. Bleachers rose 3d. to 71s. 3d., Coats 3d. to 62s. 9d., and Spinners 1s. 1½d. to 61s. 7½d., after touching 62s. Coats £10 Pref. repeated 12½. Kapp and Peterson Ord. fell 2s. to 30s. Lever Bros. 7 p.c. Pref. rose 3d. to 21s. 6d., and the 8 p.c. Pref. 1d. to 21s. Calicos fell 1s. to 35s. 6d. Courtaulds were good at 89s. 6d., 89s. 7½d., 89s. 6d. Helys closed again 25s., 26s. nominally.

In Trading, etc., Burke Ord. fell 2s. to 79s. for an odd lot. Dockrell Ord. rose 1s. 1d. to 15s. The Pref. were 14s. 6d. bid, and the Debs. repeated 6. Yam Seng Rubber realised 2s. 6d. *Irish Times* Pref. repeated 75s. and Merchants' Warehousing 25s.

BUSINESS DONE AT ALL SESSIONS.

Transactions for cash marked "c."

National Loan....(96) 96
5% War Loan.....(102½) 102⅛, ⅜
Conver. Loan.....(77½) 76⅞
War Bonds 1925-1054 Do. Pref.....(12½) 12½
Guar. Land.....(57) 57½
Irish Land .....(64½) 64½
Hibernian Bank.(6½) 6⅝
Mun. & Lein.....(6¾) 7¼
National .....(20½) 20½
Provincial .....(25) 24¾
Do. New.....(20¼) 20½
Royal .....(14½) 14¾
Castlebellingham Brew. (Ord. .....(72½) 71½
Do. Pref.....(5) 5
Dublin Distillers Pref. (90½) 88½ 87½
Guinness .....(62¼) 62 61¾
Marconi .....(32/9) 32/7½
Do. New .....*10/1½
Radio Pref. .....10½
(A.N. Ord.....(55) 50½
Do. Ord.....(30½) 30½ 30
Do. Pref..(40½) 40½ 40
Do. Gnar.....(53) 53
Do. Pref.....(63) 63½
Dub. Tram Pref.(82) 81
Do. B Deb.....(69) 69½
Alliance Gas.....(7½) 6/2 x.d.
Arnott Ord.....(91½) 90½

*Old 1st, b bid, a asked.
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

### IRISH BANKS' RATE.

Discount ..... 5 p.c. 5th March, 1925.
Deposit ..... 2½ p.c. 5th March, 1925.

### STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mining contango day..... | April 20 \| May 4 |
| General contango day..... | April 21 \| May 5 |
| Ticket day ..... | April 22 \| May 6 |
| Account day ..... | April 23 \| May 7 |

### BELFAST.

Business on Belfast Exchange was dull yesterday. War Loan changed hands at 101⅛, 102⅛, 101⅛ and 102; 3½ p.c. Conversion Loan at 77, Local Loans at 64, and 5 p.c. National War Bonds 1927 at 105⅛. In Bank shares, Westminsters changed hands at 18⅛, Northern Bank "A" at 5⅞, and Canadian Bank of Commerce at 42. Provincials brought 24½. In Industrials York Street Flax Spinning Co. 7 p.c. Pref. were done at 22s. 1½d., and the Ord. shares at 27 Vulcanite Pref. brought 18, Inglis Ord. 61s., Imperial Tobacco 95s. 9d., and British-American Tobacco 116s. 3d. Dunlops were dealt in at 12s. 10½d., closing 13s. 3d. bid.

### OIL OUTPUT.

Venezuelan Oil Concessions.—Production of crude oil from the La Rosa field for the five weeks ending March 28, 1925 was 73,650 metric tons.

Kamunting Tin Dredging.—Estimated output of tin ore for March, 90 tons. Chenderiang Tin Dredging.—Estimated output of tin ore for March, 297½ tons.

# LONDON STOCKS STEADY.

## SUCCESSFUL CONVERSION LOAN.

As a whole, the London Stock markets yesterday were steady in tone, but public business remained very quiet, and members' attention was occupied with the final details of the settlement. Home Rails showed a further improvement. Among Mines, Platinum experienced a further recovery on support from the Cape. In British Funds, interest centred in the Conversion tenders. There was little doing until the successful result was known in the afternoon, as set out in another column. Conversion 3½ per cent repeated 77, while the 4½ per cent. were 97. Among War Loans, the Fives continued to improve, the final figure being ¼ higher at 102. Funding Loan and Victory Bonds were both unaltered. In Indians, the 3 per cent. at 58 were ¼ higher, but others were without material change. Local Loans remained at 66. Sudan 5½ per cent. were quoted x.d. at 107. A fairly steady tone was manifest in Banks, but prices were the turn higher where alterations occurred. Among Telegraphs, Marconis were steady, and final prices were much the same as before. Radio Corporation Common gained ⅛, while the Pref. finished ⅛ better. In the Brewery section, Guinness Ord. dropped back to 630, or 20 points lower. Watney Combe Def., on the other hand, improved to 24½, or a point to the good. Newspaper descriptions eased. *Mail* Debs. lost ¼ and *Mirror* Ord. ⅛, while *Pictorial* shed 3d. Associated Def were quoted x.d. at 6⅞. Textiles were firm, but without much change. Calico Printers gained ⅛ to 1⅛. Courtaulds were firm, but without change on the day. Dunlops rose further to 13s. 3d., or 9d. better.

### FOREIGN LOANS FIRM.

In the Foreign Government Stock market, Reconstructions Loans were generally firm. Hungarian 7½ per cent. gained ¼ to 93¼, but Greeks Sevens eased to 91⅛. French Fives were maintained at 15. Argentine 4 per cent. Recissions recovered to 78. Brazilian and Chinese issues were steady and unaltered. Japan 4 per cent. 1905 repeated 86, while the 6 per cent 1924 at 90 were ¼ higher. Peruvians were generally steady, but the Prefs. slipped back to 31, or ¼ below the previous level. Mexicans were steady and unchanged.

### RAILS STRONGER.

Home Rails again displayed a firmer tendency. Great Westerns gained ¼ to 100, while Midlands at 92 were also ¼ better. North-Eastern 5 per cent. Pref. Ord. at 70 were ¼ higher, while the Def. Ord. repeated 28½. Metropolitan remained at overnight figures. Southerns were a good market, the Pref. Ord. at 82, the Def. Ord. at 40½, and the "A" Shares at 38, all being ¼ higher.

Colonial and Foreign Rails showed little alteration, apart from x.d. markings. Canadian Pacifics gained a point to 142. Grand Trunk issues were repeated, as were Mexicans. Entre Rios Ord. at 35 and the 6 per cent. Cum.-Pref. at 84 were both ¼ down. Buenos Ayres Great Suthern at 88½, Central Argentine at 75¾, and Central Uruguay at 69, all were quoted x.d.

### OIL SHARES QUIET.

Mainly for the reason that members were engaged in the final details of the settlement, business in the Oil Share Market yesterday was of a quiet character, prices of the recognised leaders and speculative favourites alike fluctuating within narrow limits. While a steady tone prevailed for the greater part of the day, the price movements finally recorded showed some irregularity. A firm start was made by international counters, following the higher prices received from New York overnight, and Shells and Royal Dutch were both bid for in the early hours at advancing prices. In the afternoon some selling of Shells was encountered from New York, and the price receded to the overnight level, while Royal Dutch, although higher on the day, nevertheless, closed below the best. Slackening of demand was responsible for the slightly lower prices quoted for Anglo-Persians and Burmahs, while there was rather less doing in Anglo-Americans, the price of which receded. Business in Mexican Eagles had little influence upon the quotation. Business in British Controlled was less active than on the preceding day, and, while the shares had an improving tendency during the early hours, they receded later, and finally showed a small loss. V.O.C. holdings were quiet, but maintained a steady tone. Among other Venezuelans Omnium Oils improved, and a good deal of interest continued to centre on Lago Petroleum shares. The latter were bid for at one time at an appreciable advance, but gave way at the end, selling being encountered on behalf of American interests. The buying of Tankers Prefs. is due to the belief that American interests are negotiating with Tankers, with a view to the acquisition of their holding of Lago Corporation shares, but that the offers which have been made have not proved acceptable.

### RUBBER SHARES IRREGULAR.

An irregular tendency characterised the Rubber share market yesterday, while business remained on a small scale. Price changes, however, were fairly numerous, and although evenly distributed, they were higher on balance. Anglo-Sumatra were an exceptionally firm market, and at the close of the day they showed an improvement of 2s. 6¾d. to 67s. Batu Tiga at 47s. 6d., and British North Borneo Rubber Trust at 14s. were both distinctly firmer, the former gaining 1s. 1½d., while the latter finished 1s. to the good. Pataling slipped back to 21s., or 1s. 3d. below the previous levels. Sapong gave way to 45s., or 1s. 3d. down, while Sendayan lost 1s. to 30s. The price of rubber fell to 20½d. per lb.

### TEA SHARES QUIET.

Business was on an extremely small scale in the Tea Share market yesterday, and price changes were consequently few, but where alteration was recorded a better figure was generally returned. In a few instances, however, the final quotations were the turn easier. Amalgamated Estates further improved to 40½, or ¼ to the good, while Assam Frontier moved up to 7⅞, or ¼ better. Anglo-Ceylon put on 1s. to 48s. 6d., while Assam Company and Assam Consolidated were both 1½d. up on the day. Consolidated Tea and Lands, on the other hand, lost part of their improvement of the previous day, the final quotation of 33½ being ¾ below the overnight figure. Dimbula Valley eased to 52s. 9d., or 1s. 3d. lower, while Dooars shed 7½d. to 66s. 9d.

### INDUSTRIALS (AFTER OFFICIAL HOURS).

Deniers in the Miscellaneous and Industrial Markets yesterday found little in the way of actual business to occupy their attention, and were mainly concerned with the completion of the settlement, the fact that it was account day restricting interest to some extent. Nevertheless, prices generally were well maintained. In the Miscellaneous Trading department, Dunlops provided a feature, the shares meeting with strong support in anticipation of to-day's meeting, and finished 7½d. up on balance at 13s. 4½d., a very large turnover being recorded. Nobel Industries improved to 25s. 6d. and the Prefs. to 21s. 3d.; Borax Defd. stiffened to 38s., though Brunner Monds shed 3d. to 41s. 6d. Cements eased to 14s. 6d., but the Prefs. were wanted and strengthened to 16s. 3d. British Portlands ruled at 28s. 6d. ex dividend, and Eastwoods rose 6d. to 29s. 6d. Swedish Matchs receded to 41, though the "B" Shares came into demand, closing at 10½. Newspapers were not so good. Apart from Cairn Lines, which gave way to 17s., Shipping securities were unchanged. Wireless descriptions did not move, and Iron and Steel issues were uninteresting. Few notable alterations occurred in Cables. Although the Godfrey Phillips report was considered satisfactory, the Ord. Shares suffered from realisations, owing to the absence of any dividend, and receded to 25s. 3d. Elsewhere, in Tobaccos, Imperials were not so good at 95s. 6d., though United South and the Def. both rose 6d., the former to 93s. and the latter to 91s. 6d. In Insurances, Royals improved to 33, or ¼ higher, otherwise quotations scarcely varied. Bank Shares exhibited firmness. Profit-taking caused a set-back in Guinness to 620, or 20 down on balance. Watney Def., on the other hand, rose 2 to 24½, and City of Londons hardened to 59s. 3d. Whiskey Shares remained firm at previous levels, and Textiles remained firm, though there was little business passing. Coats were wanted, and put on 6d. to 63s., and Fine Spinners continued in request, rising to 62s. Amal. Cottons strengthened to 9s. 3d., and Celatsese issues hardened, the Ord. to 9s. 1½d. and the Prefs. to 13s. 7½d. Courtaulds held their ground at 89s.

# LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

**CONSOLS, ETC.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols..... | 59½-57½ | 4½ % Conv. Ln. | 76½-76¾ |
| War Ln. 5½ %.. | 103-102 | 5½ Treas. Bds. | 101⅛-102¼ |
| do. 4½ %.. | 97-97 | Irish Land 3½ % | 64-63 |
| do. 5% | 103⅛-102¾ + ⅛ | India 3½ % | 57½-55½ + ⅛ |
| do. 4% Tax Free | | do. 2½ % | 57-55 |
| | 99½-100⅝ | do. 2½ % | 103-102 |
| Fund'g L'n .. | 97-96⅞ | do. 3% | 104-103⅝ |
| Victory Bds... | 91-92 | Local Loan.. | 65½-66½ |
| 3½ % Conv. Ln. | 76½-77¼ | Sudan 5½ %.. | 106-108⅛ |

**BANKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo S. Amer | 7½-7¼ | Lloyds..... | 62-0-64-0 |
| Australasia ... | 13¾-14 | Midland ..... | 81½-82½ + ½ |
| Bank N.S.W.... | 39½-40½ | Nat. Dis. B. | 8½-9½ |
| Do. N. Z. | 30½-30⅝ | Nat Prov'd | 11⅞-12 |
| Barclays A .... | 71½-72 | Royal of Can | 46-48 |
| Brit. Overseas | 8¾-9¼ | Stand. S.A.... | 11-11½ |
| Can. of Com | 41½-42½ | Un. Australia | 14½-15 |
| Chart.of India | 20½-21 | Westminster | 18½-18¾ + ⅛ |
| Hong Kong... | 127½-128 | | |

**COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aust. Com.3½ % | 100-102 | Nigeria 6% .... | 113-115 |
| Do. 4½ % | 103-105 | Q'sland 4.1940-50 | 84-86 |
| Brit. Col.4½ 1941 | 93-94 | Do. 6% 1930-40 | 104-106 |
| Canada 4½ .... | 97-99 | S. Africa 4½ Con. | 87-89 |
| do. 4½ 1910-5 .. | 99½-100½ | do. 6% ..... | 102-104 |
| Cape 3½ Cons.... | 74-76 | S.A.'stg'rd.'46-60 | 84-86 |
| Ceylon 4% .... | 101-103 | do. 6% 1926-36 | 105-107 |
| N.S.W. 4½ '27-7 | 97-99 | Victoria 4.'60-80 | 86-88 |
| do. 5½ 1927-7.. | 105-107 | do. 6% 1923-5.. | 100-2 |
| do. 6% 1930-40 | 105-107 | W.Aus 3½ '23-45 | 100-102 |
| N. Zeal'd 4. '29. | 94-96 | do. 6% 1930-40.. | 103-5 |

**FOREIGN BONDS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91.U. | | | |
| Mar. 31. | | | |
| 100¼ | Argentine, 1886 ..... | 99 | 101 |
| 77½ | Do. 4 p.c. Rescissions | 77 | 79 +1 |
| 89½ | Do. 5 p.c. 1900 ..... | 89 | 91 |
| 43⅜ | Brazil 4 p.c., 1889.... | 41 | 43 |
| 87¾ | Do. Funding, 1908 ... | 85 | 87 |
| 73½ | Do 5 p.c., 1914 ..... | 73 | 75 |
| 96⅛ | Chinese 5 p.c. 1896 ... | 93 | 97 |
| 83¾ | Do. 4½ p.c., 1898 .... | 82 | 85 |
| 90¼ | Do. 5 p.c., 1913 .... | 88 | 92 |
| 102⅝ | Czecho-Slovakia Bonds... | 99 | 101 |
| 92⅜ | Egyptian Unified ..... | 90 | 92 |
| 18⅝ | French Loan ..... | 18½ | 19⅜ − ⅜ |
| 15 | Do. 4 p.c. ..... | 14½ | 15½ |
| 180 | German 3 p.c. ..... | 3 | 3½ |
| 100½ | German 7 p.c. ..... | 100½ | 101½ |
| 91⅜ | Greek Loan ..... | 91⅛ | 92⅛ − ⅛ |
| 92⅞ | Hungarian 7½% Ster.... | 92½ | 93¼ + ¼ |
| 17⅜ | Italian Rentes ..... | 16⅝ | 18⅛ |
| 86½ | Japan 4 p.c. 1905 .... | 86 | 87 |
| 98½ | Do. 6 p.c., 1924 .... | 89½ | 90¼ + ⅜ |
| 39 | Mexican 5 p.c. '99 .... | 45 | 50 |
| 41 | Do. 6 p.c. 10-5 Treas. | 45 | 50 |
| 3⅞ | Peruvian Corporation .. | 3½ | 4 |
| 31½ | Do. Pref. ..... | 29½ | 31½ − ½ |
| 101¼ | Do. Dob. ..... | 100 | 102 |
| 28¾ | Portuguese 3 p.c. .... | 27 | 29 |
| 81 | Spanish 4 p.c. ..... | 81 | 82 |
| 81 | Do. Treaty 5½ p.c. .... | 81 | 82 |

**BRITISH RAILS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 99 | Great Western ..... | 99½ | 100⅝ + ⅜ |
| — | Do. Cons. Pref. .... | — | — |
| 90¾ | Lon. Mid. & Scot. Ord.. | 91⅜ | 92⅜ + ⅜ |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Pref. .... | 76 | 78 |
| — | Do. 4½ p.c. Red. Pref. | 96 | 99 |
| — | Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref... | 98 | 99 |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923. | 75 | 77 |
| 69⅞ | Lon. North-East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord. ..... | 68½ | 70¼ + ⅜ |
| 25¾ | Do. Def. Ord. ..... | 25⅛ | 26⅜ |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref... | 74 | 76 |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref... | 70 | 72 |
| 79½ | Metropolitan ..... | 78 | 80 |
| — | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. .... | 93 | 97 |
| 48⅝ | Do. District ..... | 48⅜ | 49½ |
| 81 | Southern Pref. Ord. .... | 81¾ | 82¾ + ⅛ |
| 40 | Do. Def. Ord. ..... | 40 | 41 + ⅛ |
| 38 | Do. "A" ..... | 37½ | 38¾ + ⅜ |
| 25 | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. .... | 25 | 26 |
| 25 | Underground Electric | 25 | 25½ |
| 96⅜ | Do. Income Bonds .... | 95 | 97 |
| 104 | Do. 4 p.c. Debs. .... | 103 | 105 |

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | Antofagasta ..... | 88½ | 87½ |
| — | Argentine G.W. Ord. .... | 82 | 84 |
| — | Bahia Blanca ..... | 20 | 25 |
| — | Brazil Railway Common | 37 | 39 |
| — | Buenos Ayres Gt. S.... | 87½ | 88½ |
| — | Buenos Ayres Gt. W.... | 74 | 76 |
| — | Buenos Ayres and W.... | 74 | 76 |
| — | Canadian Pacific ..... | 141½ | 142 |
| 72¾ | Central Argentine .... | 72¾ | 74½ |
| 70½ | Central Uruguay ..... | 68 | 69 |
| 55½ | Cordoba Central ..... | 54 | 55½ |
| 85 | Do. 1st Pref. ..... | 84 | 86 |
| 85 | Do. 2nd Pref. ..... | 80½ | 82½ |
| 35½ | Entre Rios Ord. ..... | 34 | 35 − ⅜ |
| — | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. .... | 83 | 84 − ½ |
| — | Grand Trunk Pac. Deb.. | 77 | 79 |
| — | Grand Trunk 5 p.c. 1st | 77 | 79 |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.. | 27½ | 29½ |
| 58½ | Leopoldina ..... | 57½ | 58½ |
| 78⅛ | Mexican Rails ..... | 31¼ | 31¾ |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Pref. .... | 27 | 28 |
| 24⅜ | Do. 1st Pref. ..... | 22 | 24 |
| — | Do. 2nd Pref. ..... | 20 | 22 |
| — | New York, Ontario .... | 22 | 24 |
| 86⅜ | Southern Common .... | 85 | 86 |
| — | Do. Pref. ..... | 88 | 90 |
| — | Southern Pacific ..... | 103 | 107 |
| 143⅜ | Union Pacific ..... | 143 | 147 |

**TELEGRAPHS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Anglo-American Def. .... | 23½ | 24½ |
| 7 | Brazilian Traction Ord.... | 7 | 7⅛ |
| — | Do. New Ord. (5/- pd.) | 10/8 | 10/7 −0/0½ |
| 1⅛ | Do. Pref. ..... | — | — |
| — | Do. Deb. ..... | 102 | 104 |
| — | Do. Marine ..... | — | — |
| 5⅛ | Do. Canada ..... | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| — | Oriental Telephone .... | — | — |
| 10½ | Radio Corporation .... | 10½ | 11⅛ + ⅛ |
| — | Do. Pref. (B20) ..... | — | 19½ + ½ |

**BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 163 | Allsopp 5% Shares..... | 163 | 165 |
| 92 | Bass, 5 p.c. Pref. .... | 90 | 92 |
| — | Bass, Ratcliff & Gr. Pref. 82 | | 85 |
| 47⅜ | Do. Ord. ..... | 46½ | 47½ |
| 67⅜ | Distillers Ord. ..... | 213 | 230 − 20 |
| 860 | Guinness ..... | 620 | 640 |
| — | Do. Pref. ..... | — | — |
| 19/6 | Peter Walker Ord. .... | 19/9 | 20/0 |
| 93 | South Africans ..... | 93 | 94 |
| 24½ | Watney Combe Def.... | 24½ | 25 |
| 244⅜ | Watney Combe Def.... | 243 | 250 +1 |

**FOODSTUFFS AND STORES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27/9 | Aerated Bread ..... | 27/6 | 28/0 |
| 20/9 | Boyril Def. ..... | 20/6 | 20/9 |
| 22/3 | Cross and Blackwell.... | 22/3 | 22/9 |
| 23/3 | Lipton ..... | 23/4 | 24/0 |
| 47/6 | Lyons (J.) ..... | 47/6 | 48/0 |
| 25/6 | Mackintosh (J.) Pref.. | 26 4½ | 26 7½ −1/6 |
| 5/9 | Maypole Def. ..... | 5/9 | 6/0 |
| — | Smith's Food Org. .... | — | — |
| 2/3 | Sprat's's Patent ..... | 2/3 | 2/4½ |
| — | Union Cold Storage Pref. | — | — |
| 23/0 | Van Den Bergh ..... | 23/0 | 23/6 |
| — | Do. Pref. ..... | 4/6 | 5/0 |

**IRON AND STEEL.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13/3 | Armstrong (W. G.) .... | 13/0 | 14/0 −0/3 |
| 13/3 | Cammell Laird ..... | 13/0 | 14/0 +0/3 |
| 13/0 | Dorman Long ..... | 13/0 | 11/0 +0/3 |
| 15/0 | John Brown ..... | 7½ | 9 |
| 1/3 | Do. (15/- paid) ..... | 1/3 | 1/4½ |
| 16/3 | Pease and Partners.... | 16/0 | 17/0 |
| 16/3 | South Durham Steel .... | 15/9 | 16/3 + ⅛ |
| 9/6 | Stewart and Lloyds .... | 9/3 | 9/6 |
| 6/0 | United Steel ..... | 5/9 | 6/0 |
| 9/0 | Vickers Ord. ..... | 8/9 | 9/0 |
| — | Weardale Iron C.P.O.... | — | — |

**LAND.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| — | Abonkir Land ..... | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 10/9 | Argentine Land ..... | 10/9 | 11/3 |
| 10/3 | Buenos Ayres Land ... | 10/3 | 11/0 |
| 10/9 | B.N.B. Land ..... | — | — |
| 11⅛ | Do. Def. ..... | 11⅛ | 11½ |
| 8¼ | Hudson's Bay Ord. .... | 8¼ | 8⅝ + ⅛ |
| 18/6 | Niger Prof. ..... | 18/6 | 19/0 |
| 10/3 | Pekin Syndicate ..... | 10/3 | 10/6 |
| 28/6 | Rio Negro Lands ..... | 27½ | 28½ |
| 7/6 | Sudan Plantations ..... | 7/6 | 7/9 |

**NEWSPAPERS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6¾ | Daily Newspapers Def... | 6¼ | 6¾* |
| — | Daily Mail Def. ..... | 107 | 109 − ½ |
| 6⅜ | Daily Mirror Ord. ..... | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 87/10½ | Sunday Pictorial Ord.... | 87/10½ | 88/10½ −0/3 |

**NITRATES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Alianza ..... | 18½ | 19½ |
| 7½ | Lautaro Nitrate ..... | 6¾ | 8¾ |
| — | Lagunas Nitrate ..... | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| 85/0 | Liverpool Nitrate ..... | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| 3½ | London Nitrate ..... | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| 20/9 | Nitrate Corporation .... | 20/0 | 20/3 |
| 1¾ | Santa Rita Nitrate ..... | 1½ | 1¾ |
| 1/9 | Santiago Nitrate ..... | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 13/9 | Tarapaca Nitrate ..... | 13/0 | 14/0 |

**SHIPPING.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11/3 | Cargo Fleet ..... | ⅜ | ⅝ |
| — | Court Line ..... | 27/0 | 27/6 |
| — | Canada Ord. ..... | 17/6 | 18/0 |
| 20/0 | Elder Dempster 6 p.c. Pf | 19/0 | 20/0 |
| — | Furness Withy ..... | 22/6 | 24/0 |
| — | P. and O. Def. ..... | 278 | 288 |
| — | Royal Mail Ord. ..... | 98 | 101 |

**TEXTILES AND STORES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9/12½ | Amalgamated Cottons.... | 9/0 | 9/6 |
| 72/6 | Bleachers ..... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 7/3 | Brad'ord Dyers ..... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 8/9 | British Cleaners' Ord.... | 8/11 | 9/3¼ |
| 24/9 | Calico Printers ..... | 1/0 | 1/1 + ⅛ |
| 62/6 | Coats ..... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 62/6 | Courtaulds ..... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 61/6 | English Sewing Cotton.. | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 60/3 | Fine Spinners ..... | 3 | 3¼ |
| — | Do. Def. ..... | 3 | 3¼ |
| 24/6 | Harrods ..... | 24/3 | 24/9 |
| 44/6 | Lewis's ..... | 44 | 44½ |
| — | Linen Thread Ord. .... | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 24/0 | Lister & Co. ..... | 23/6 | 24/0 |
| — | Selfridge 6 p.c. Pref. .... | 17⅛ | 17⅝ |

**MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30/0 | African and East. Trade. | 31/0 | 33/0 |
| 3/6 | Angio-Arg. Tram 1st Pf. | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 13/0 | Associated Cement .... | 14/3 | 15/3 −0/3 |
| 19/0 | Bovril Def. ..... | 19/0 | 19/6 |
| 29/0 | Brunner Mond ..... | 29/0 | 29/6 |
| 37/6 | Burt, Boulton & Haw.... | 37/6 | 38/6 |
| 3/3 | British Portland Cement. | 27/3 | 29/3 |
| 1/7½ | British Sugar ..... | 1/7½ | 1/8¼ −0/0½ |
| 14/6 | B.S.A. ..... | 14/6 | 15/0 |
| 24/0 | British Oil and Cake ... | 24/0 | 24/6 |
| 25/- | Do. Def. Electric Radi.. | 25/- | 25/6 |
| 16/0 | Do. 4½ p.c. Deb. .... | 77 | 77 |
| 115/6 | Brit.-Amer. Tobacco .... | 115/6 | 117/6 |
| 41/9 | Bruner Mond ..... | 41/0 | 42/0 |
| 16/0 | Bryant and May ..... | 16/0 | 16/3 |
| — | Do. Def. ..... | — | — |
| 25/6 | Car & Rise Bearings .... | 25/6 | 26/0 |
| 12/6 | Dunlop Rubber ..... | 12/9 | 13/0 +0/0 |
| 107½ | Do. Deb. ..... | 106 | 108 |
| — | Do. Amer. Tire Deb. .... | 100 | 102 |
| — | English Electric ..... | 19/3 | 19/9 −1/0 |
| — | Finlay (James) ..... | 19/0 | 20/0 |
| 22/9 | General Electric Ord.... | 22/3 | 22/6 |
| — | Do. Debs. ..... | 104 | 107 |
| — | Greenpoint Ord. ..... | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| 99/9 | Imperial Tobacco Ord.. | 95/ | 96/9 |
| 21/4½ | Lever 7 p.c. Pref. .... | 20/9 | 21/3 |
| — | Lever 8 p.c. Pref. .... | 104½ | 106½* |
| — | Lever 6 p.c. Debs. .... | 97½ | 99½* |
| 18 | Mexican Trams ..... | 18 | 20 |
| — | Do. Def. ..... | 3 | 4 |
| — | Do. L. and P. Bonds .... | 46 | 48 |
| — | Nobel Ind. Ord. ..... | 24/9 | 25/6 |
| — | Do. Pref. ..... | 20/6 | 21/3 |
| — | Nobel Ind. Def. ..... | 20/6 | 21/0 |
| — | Do. Pref. ..... | 20/6 | 21/3 |
| — | Do. Ord. ..... | 2/3 | 2/4½ |
| 20/6 | Pinat Bros. Ord. ..... | 20/6 | 21/0 |
| 20/6 | Pinat Bros. 7½ Pf. Ord. | 19/6 | 20/6 |
| 23/0 | Rolls Royce ..... | 23/0 | 24/0 |
| 31/0 | Salt Union ..... | 31/0 | 32/0 |
| 94½ | San Paulo Tram Debs.... | 94½ | 96 |
| — | Shawinigan Water Debs. | 100 | 110 |
| 16½ | Sheffield Mach. & T. .... | 16½ | 17 |
| — | Taylor's Hygienic ..... | 23/3 | 23/9 |
| — | Tilling Ord. ..... | 2/3 | 2/6 |
| — | Do. 8½ p.c. Cum. Pref | 19/6 | 20/6 |
| — | United Alkali ..... | 1/9 | 2/0 |
| 13/6 | Wallpaper Def. ..... | 13/0 | 13/6 |

**OILS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.U. | Mar. 31. | | |
| 4½ | Anglo-American ..... | 4½ | 4⅝ − ⅛ |
| 4½ | Anglo-Mexican ..... | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| — | Anglo-Egyptian 5 p.c. .... | 18 | 19 |
| 35/3 | Anglo-Persian ..... | 33/9 | 35/0 |
| 20/6 | Do. 6 p.c. Def. Pref. .... | 20/15/ | 20/15/ |
| 3/6 | Do. Ord. ..... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 84 | Do. 5 p.c. Deb. ..... | 84 | 86 |
| 2½ | Do. 5 p.c. Red. ..... | 2½ | 2⅝ − ⅛ |
| 2 | Atlas ..... | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 1⅛ | Brit. Borneo Pet. (10/-).. | 1/3 | 1/3 |
| 7/6 | British Burmah (6/-) .... | 7/3 | 7/9 |
| 19/0 | British Controlled ..... | 19/4½ | 19/7½ −0/1½ |
| 19/0 | Do. Pref. ..... | 19/3 | 19/6 −0/1½ |
| 3/6 | Burmah ..... | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 2/6 | Caltex ..... | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 8/6 | Darin Sumatra ..... | 8/6 | 9/0 |
| 24/0 | Eagle Trinidad ..... | 24/0 | 24/6 |
| 100 | Do. 7 p.c. Notes ..... | 100 | 102 |
| 102 | Do. Bonds ..... | 101 | 103 |
| 15/0 | Kern River (10/-) ..... | 15/0 | 15/9 |
| 6½ | Lobitos ..... | 6⅜ | 6⅝ |
| 17/0 | Mexican Eagle ..... | 17/0 | 18/3 −0/1½ |
| 15/6 | Do. 8 p.c. Pref. ..... | 15/0 | 15/6 |
| 14/0 | Do. 7 p.c. Pref. ..... | 14/3 | 14/9 |
| 4/0 | North Sumatran (10/-).. | 4/3 | 4/6 |
| 1/6 | Oropoche (4/- sh. A/c pd). | 1/3 | 1/6 |
| 19/0 | Phœnix Oil ..... | 19/0½ | 19/10½ |
| 31½ | Royal Dutch ..... | 31⅜ | 32½ |
| 4½ | Shell Transport ..

## AUCTION TO-DAY, AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK, COX'S AUCTION ROOMS.

### AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,

Including Large Consignments Removed from Messrs. Beverly Smith's and Messrs. Wallis's Stores—COMPRISING:—6ft. CHIPPENDALE SIDEBOARD, SETS OF DINING CHAIRS, 6 AND 8 IN EACH, IN MAHOGANY AND OAK FRAMES; SEVERAL MAHOGANY SCREW DINING TABLES, ASSORTED SIZES; CABINET GRAMOPHONE, AS NEW, COST £45; MAHOGANY AND GILT-FRAMED OVERMANTEL GLASSES, COAL BOXES AND COAL CABINETS, ANTIQUE BRASS FENDERS, FIRE BRASSES, DUMB WAITERS, HALL STANDS AND HALL CHAIRS, MAHOGANY PEDESTAL OFFICE TABLE, PICTURES AND PAINTINGS, HAIR-STUFFED CHESTERFIELD SETS, DECORATIVE AND OTHER CHINA, CONTENTS OF AN OFFICER'S KIT, SINGLE COUCHES, PARLOUR AND DININGROOM SUITES, INLAID ROSEWOOD AND CHIPPENDALE CHINA CABINETS, MARBLE-TOP CHIFFONIERS, BEAUTIFUL CARVED GILT-FRAMED MIRROR, OCCASIONAL TABLES AND CHAIRS, BUHL CHINA CABINETS, PAIR RECESS CHINA CABINETS, WALNUT CABINETS, CURIO TABLES, CHIPPENDALE BUREAUS AND BUREAU BOOKCASE, 4ft. OAK BOOKCASE, WHATNOTS, FENDER SEATS, OVAL AND ROUND TABLES, ON PILLAR AND CLAW; BEDROOM FURNITURE IN VARIETY, INCLUDING 7-PIECE BURR WALNUT SUITE, TWO 6ft. MAHOGANY GLASS-DOOR WARDROBES, 8ft. DO.; SEVERAL MAHOGANY AND OAK DUCHESS PAIRS, 5ft. 6in. INLAID MAHOGANY SUITE COMPRISING WARDROBE, DRESSING CHEST AND CHEST OF DRAWERS; TEN ASSORTED SUITES, SIZES FROM 3ft. TO 5ft., IN VARIOUS WOODS; MAHOGANY CHESTS OF DRAWERS, MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLES, TOILET GLASSES, WASHSTANDS, FURNISHED COMMODES, DEAL WARDROBES AND PRESSES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BRASS AND IRON BEDS, WITH BEST WIRE AND PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES; BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, BED CLOTHING; KITCHEN AND DEAL FURNITURE IN VARIETY; DRESSERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COOKING STOVES, POTS, PANS AND SAUCEPANS, AND NUMEROUS MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS; ALSO 4 SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANOS, INCLUDING AN UPRIGHT GRAND, BY JUSTIN BROWN, A BRILLIANT SWEET-TONED INSTRUMENT. GOODS ON VIEW TO-DAY. AUCTION COMMENCES 12.30. PIANOS SOLD 3 O'C.

**JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER.**

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ON VIEW THIS DAY.

## JAMES HILL & SON—FURNITURE AUCTIONS, 9 AND 10 BACHELOR'S WALK.

### SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AND MONDAY

(IN CONTINUATION)

COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK BOTH DAYS, OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

### HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES,

TURKEY, WILTON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, VESTIBULE AND HEARTH RUGS; WOLSELEY SIDDELEY HAWKEY MOTOR CAR, 16/30 H.P.; ROYAL ENFIELD 8/9 H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, &c.

Comprising chiefly—A very fine Iron-frame Cottage Pianoforte, in mahogany case, by F. Collier and Co., London; three other sweet toned Cottage Pianofortes, by J. and J. Hopkinson, London, etc.; extra fine quality Turkey Carpet, 14ft. by 12ft., with Hearth Rug to match; Vestibule Turkey Rug, in exceptional colourings, 13ft. 6in. x 7ft.; fawn ground Persian Design Wilton Carpet, 18ft. x 15ft.; Fur Skin Hearth Rug, etc.; two Mahogany Bookcases and Cabinets, 2 Oak Roll-top Desks, a superior Spanish Mahogany Telescope Screw Dining Table, with 4 extra leaves, 16ft. 6in. x 4ft., and mahogany Dining Table for same; Mahogany Inlaid Bowfront Sideboard, Louis China Cabinet, 2 Mahogany Chiffonier Beds, 10ft. Mahogany Counter Show Case, Antique Bureau, massive Carved Oak Hall Stand, Carved Oak Hall Table, several superior Drawingroom and Dininroom Suites, in various styles and coverings; Chesterfield Settees, Lounge and Easy Chairs, Screw Expanding Dining Tables and Sets of Mahogany Dining Chairs, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Glass-back Sideboards, Cabinets and Chiffoniers, Overmantel Glasses, BEDROOM SUITES, in INLAID MAHOGANY, OAK AND WALNUT, various sizes and designs, Single and Double Dublin-made Mahogany Wardrobes, Mahogany Duchess Pairs, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Chests of Drawers, etc., etc.; Double and Single Beds, Springs, Hair Mattresses, etc.; Brass Fenders, Brasses, etc.; Pictures, Paintings, Engravings; Silver and Plated Ware, Marble and other Clocks; Kitchen and Deal Furniture, and Miscellaneous Effects.

Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

**JAMES HILL & SON, M.I.A.A., AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, 9 AND 10 BACHELOR'S WALK.**

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## SALE THIS DAY, 12 O'CLOCK.

HIGH-CLASS PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS, CABINET GRAMOPHONES, AND TABLE MODELS. MUSIC ROLLS, MUSIC, ETC.; ALSO CONCERT ROOM FURNITURE, MILNER'S SAFE, AND CASH REGISTER, AND MAXWELL MOTOR VAN.

### THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF LESLIES, LTD., 111 GRAFTON STREET,

WE have been instructed by the Directors of the above Company to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises on the above date, the remaining valuable and high-class Stock in Trade comprising as follows:—British Gramophone and Pianola Player Pianos, in mahogany and oak cases, by Chappell, Wallis, and other first-class makers; Player Pianos, by Chappell and Wreburne, Auto-Player, Apollo, all new, and in perfect condition; Lenthall Cabinet Gramophone, with electric motor; Reed Pedal Organ (Aeolin, Ltd., London), with two rows of manuals and 17 stops; 4-Valve Wireless Set, Included in Aeolin Vocalion Gramophone; also Secondhand Pianos and Player Pianos, Pianoforte Repairing Tools and Instruments, Cramps, etc.; Mahogany Case Cabinet and Table Grand Gramophone; Music Rebound, Cement and Dance Music, Mahogany Music Seats; Mahogany and Oak Writing Tables, Milner's Fireproof Safe, Yost Typewriter; Plush Curtains, Axminster Carpets and Stair Carpet, Linoleums, Steel Filing Cabinets; Maxwell Motor Covered Van (1924), Electric Fittings and Show Mirrors, etc.

Sat.: 12 o'clock. Terms—Cash and 5 per cent. Fees.

**BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.**

ESTABLISHED 1816.

'PHONES 43 and 49.

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SALE BY TENDER AS A GOING CONCERN.

## GENERAL IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE AND TOOL BUSINESS.

Occupying premises which are situate in one of the leading central thoroughfares of the City, and which are held under conveyance for an unexpired term of 48 years, subject to 2s. per year; together with the trade goodwill, fixtures, fittings and Stock in Trade, as a going concern as carried on by Messrs. Lidwick & Yost, at 10 Lower Ormond Quay, where particulars may be obtained and lists of stock inspected. The highest or any Tender need not necessarily be accepted.

EUGENE F. COLLINS and SON, Solicitors, Temple Chambers, Eustace street.

**ANDREW J. KEOGH, AUCTIONEER, 10 LOWER ORMOND QUAY.**

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## FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED BY JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED 90 YEARS. TELEPHONE No. 63.

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### TO CATTLE SALESMEN AND OTHERS.

SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at 2 o'clock. 16 QUEEN STREET (WITH POSSESSION), Convenient to Smithfield Hay Market. SUBSTANTIAL DWELLINGHOUSE, WITH 6 APARTMENTS. Spacious Shop and Rooms over, and extensive Premises at the rear, with Sheds. ALBERT WOODCOCK, Esq., Solicitor, 4 South Frederick street, Dublin. **MICHAEL BARRON & SON** Auctioneers and Valuers, 13 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN. 'Phone 5521.

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DOMESTICS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

WANTED, experienced Cook General for Bray, 14 May; four in family; wages £36.—996, Irish Times Branch Office, Bray.

GENERALS WANTED

CAPABLE young General Wanted; must have good references.—Beechfield House, Clontarf. 2 S

GENERAL, outdoor; clean, good worker, small family; no washing, cooking.—H 0 1851, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 T

REQUIRED by Irish Lady, General; must be good cook; three in family; fare paid; wages £33 to commence. Write Mrs. Lawson, 16 Farquhar road, Upper Rathmines. 2 T

WANTED, General for Ballsbridge, Protestant, not under thirty; small family; good home; £18 to £20. this office. 30 F

WANTED, General, age 18 to 25.—Misses Sanderson, 106 Upton road, Boreenmanna. 2 T

WANTED, experienced General; good plain cook; age over 30, trustworthy; family three; good wages.—9 67, Irish Times Branch Office. 1 A

WANTED, competent Country Girl, good home, easy housework; £16-£20.—K 218, this office. 2 F

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED

CAN any lady recommend House Parlourmaid, R.C., well trained, for Castleknock district?—Address, "Z 2146, Irish Times Parlourmaid," this office. 2 T

CAN a lady thoroughly recommend a Single-handed Housemaid, middle-aged, R.C., not under 30, for Ireland; wages from £20 to £25; must be Protestant cook.—Z 3282, Maid," this office. 2 T

EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid Wanted for family of three; are about 30. State wages and send copies to Mrs. Solmes, Summerville, Dunlaoghaire. 31 F

EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid, temporarily, from 8th April; Reply, with copies of references, Dunsandle, Athlone, Greystones.

HOUSE Parlourmaid Wanted, early April; must be thoroughly experienced; copies references. 2 T

HOUSE Parlourmaid for Castleknock; state age, wages expected.—K 162, this office. 1 A

WANTED immediately, second Housemaid (between maid kept); wages £20 to £25; also single-handed Kitchenmaid, good plain cooks; state age and religion.—Address "Z 3183, Housemaid," this office. 2 T

WANTED, superior Upper Housemaid, Protestant, needlewoman; highly recommended; for country. Address "Z 3284, Housemaid," this office. 2 T

WANTED for Liverpool, young, experienced Housemaid or General; good references essential; wages £30.—Mrs Rorke, 62 Devonshire road, Prince's Park, Liverpool.

WANTED immediately, House Sewingmaid, good dressmaker; Kingstown district; state wages expected. "Z 3289, Maid" this office.

WANTED, Protestant Trained Under House-maid for country. Reply, with references, to Hon. A. Strutton, Corbelton Hall, Tara.

WANTED, Parlourmaid Waited for Blackrock—K 90, this office. 2 F

NURSES WANTED

AGENT for NURSES, MAIDS and ATTENDANTS. Miss Ballenden Todd, 5 Grafton street, Dublin. Interviews daily. 'Ph. No. 62858.

A CAREFUL Woman, well experienced Nurse (R.C.), to take the charge of infant 2½ months old and child 2½ years; must have excellent references. Apply Mrs. Neville, 3 Windsor terrace, Terenure road, after six, excepting Saturdays and Sundays. 2 F

WANTED, retired R.C. Nurse or Mother's Help, take charge girl 3½ years and infant later.—K 125, this office. 2 T

WANTED, Nursemaid, R.C., under experienced nurse, some training necessary. Reply by letter only, enclosing copies of references, Fitzgerald, Ellesmere, Monkstown. 2 T

WANTED immediately, a Gentle Nurse, R.C., with good references to take charge of three children; baby 10 months; second nurse kept; and cousin relations.—Z 3288, Nurse," this office. 2 T

WANTED, reliable, steady, plain R.C. Nurse, suitable charge baby (boy), plain country place.—K 304, this office. 3 R

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED

CAN any lady recommend young Girl, train as Kitchen-maid for country house, near Dublin.—K 274, this office. 2 T

WANTED, Kitchenmaid, three in family; 2 in house; state wages and particulars.—Miss Wade, Fernscourt, Naas. 31 F

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

A T 48 Lower O'Connell street—Cooks, C. Generals, Housemaids, Parlour Maids, Nursemaids, Waitresses.

EXPERIENCED Lady Maid, excellent long reference.—Mrs. Hamilton, 19 Fitzwilliam square. 2 T

FARMER'S Daughter (Protestant) requires re-engagement as working Housekeeper to widower or farmer's son; highly respectable; age 30; North of Ireland preferred.—Z 3246, Farmer's Daughter," this office. 3 S

MacARTHUR & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 1 O'CLOCK. ORDER OF SALE:

"EPWORTH," DUNVILLE AVENUE, RATHGAR. (Property of MISS DUNVILLE.)

2 ST. MICHAEL'S ROAD, BOTANIC AVENUE. Possession.

152 and 153 UPPER SHERIFF STREET, and 1 and 2 FISH STREET.

As hereinafore fully advertised.

**MacARTHUR & CO.,** Auctioneers, 79 TALBOT STREET.

---

TWO LARGE SECOND-HAND MARBLE MANTELPIECES, TO BE SOLD for a Customer AT BARGAIN PRICES

**MAGUIRE & GATCHELL, LTD.,** DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. Offers will be considered.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED

MIDDLE-AGED Woman, with good reference, seeks situation as Working Housekeeper or General Maid; not out before. Address "Z 3250, Housekeeper," this office. 2 T

RESPECTABLE Widow, no incumbrance, would care of and clean offices (or daily work); good, clean worker; well recommended.—K 207, this office. 2 T

WORKING Housekeeper to gentleman; reference; well disengaged; good reference; moderate salary.—K 287, this office. 2 T

SERVANTS REGISTRY

HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants. 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies. Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

31, WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED

COOK or Cook General; good plain cook; highly recommended.—K 220, this office. 2 T

EXCELLENT young Cook; country preferred, Kildare or Tipperary; excellent papers.—K 210, this office. 2 T

EXCELLENT Cook and Kitchenmaid, disengaged; both young; town or country.—K 276, this office. 2 T

EXCELLENT Cook and Housemaid; 2 in family; good locality; highly recommended.—K 290, this office. 2 T

EXPERIENCED Cook General wishes situation; disengaged middle of April; Dublin or Wicklow locality. Address "Z 3289, Cook," this office. 2 F

GOOD Cook or Cook-Housekeeper; city, suburbs; good papers.—H 1985, this office. 31 F

GOOD Plain Cook, R.C.; highly recommended; trustworthy, economical.—K 34, this office. 31 F

SITUATION Wanted, good Plain Cook; understands cakes, pastry and preserving; near Dublin preferred. Address "Z 3135, Cook," this office. 31 F.

GENERALS DISENGAGED

EXPERIENCED General disengaged 25th April, go to House Parlourmaid; Dunsyrock or Ballsbridge preferred. Address "Z 3281, General," this office. 2 T

GENERAL or Kitchenmaid; seeks place; good papers.—K 297, this office. 2 T

RESPECTABLE Woman, go General or Care Officer; outdoor; good references.—K 224, this office. 2 T

SUPERIOR General disengaged; good cook and housekeeper; highly recommended.—Sharpe's Registry, Blackrock.

WOULD go as General in small family.—M. Burke, 14 Leo-ad.

YOUNG country Girl wishes situation as General; country preferred.—"General," Winnett's, Dalkey.

YOUNG Girl, farmer's daughter, wishes to hear of place as General; town or country; fond of children.—K 275, this office. 2 T

YOUNG Girl, mind children, do light housework; outdoor.—K 223, this office. 2 T

YOUNG Girl, 18, widow; Train General; well recommended.—2 Pamela terrace, Mountmellick.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED

DISENGAGED, a good House Parlourmaid, in Presbytery; highest references.—L. L., 19 Parnell square.

EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid seeks place; suburbs, city.—K 202, this office. 2 T

HOUSEMAID, Parlourmaid, experienced in small family, Protestant; good references.—Lizzie Rutledge, Cratloy, Hill of Down, Co. Meath.

RESPECTABLE Girl go as Housemaid to private family; good papers; wages expected £25 to £27.—597, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

YOUNG Girl, train Housemaid or Parlourmaid; under experienced housekeeper; Dublin; state wages expected.—Z 3249, Girl," this office. 1 F

NURSES DISENGAGED

NURSE, 5½, two years' hospital experience; excellent testimonials; city or suburbs.—K 304, this office. 2 T

YOUNG Girl wishes situation to train as Children's Maid; highly recommended.—A., Cookstown. 1 A

YOUNG Nurse, with four years' experience, wishes post immediately; two children preferred.—K 278, this office. 2 T

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., DISENGAGED.

LAUNDRESS, does Ladies' Clothes; moderate; outdoor; good driving.—Mrs. Hill, Dundrum. 2 T

WANTED by young Girl, Protestant, situation as Kitchenmaid or Housemaid, in London; some experience; age £30.—Address "Z 3151, Kitchen," this office. 30 F

TIMBER.

IF you are looking for Spokes, Felloes or Shafts for Wheels, Wheel Harness, Hame Blocks or Shafts, write Manser, Limited, Glin.

HOUSES AND LANDS

## JAMES H. NORTH & CO., 110 GRAFTON STREET.

**PEMBROKE ROAD**—POSSESSION JULY—For Sale, very fine House and Stable; electric light; best part of road. Price £3,500.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

**GLASNEVIN**—PRICE £2,000.—Double-fronted Detached House, with garage and pit; clear possession; modern; basement; James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

**CITY PREMISES**—TO BE LET, very spacious Premises, consisting of two floors, about 250 feet deep, with rear entrance; central situation; suitable to any purpose requiring good position with extensive floor space. Terms from James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

**WANTED FURNISHED HOUSE,** till the end of the year in the Southern suburbs; rent £15 to £18 per month; house must be detached; very careful tenants, small family. Replies to James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

**TO TOBACCONISTS & HAIRDRESSERS**—TO BE DISPOSED OF, the Interest in the House of an established business in first-class position in the city.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

## JAMES H. NORTH & CO., 110 GRAFTON STREET.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ARMY Bell Tents, big selection, cheap.—Coleman, Sack Merchant, 25 Chancery street. 2 F

BABY Carriage (navy) for Sale, almost new, unspot wheels, loose cushions, rubber hood, leather lined, apron, nickel fittings; ten guineas.—K 245, this office. 2 F

BATH Chair for Sale, in perfect order; also Mentia Chair.—33 Corville road, Rathgar.

CHELSEA.—Fair fine old twelve inch Figures.—Harrison, 4 Bedford row.

FOR Sale, 3 Tungsten Steel Uniform Cases, nicely lined, unused, dust proof, with locks and keys; can be seen in Dublin.—H 1852, this office. 30 F

FOR Sale, a Berkley Bacon Slicer; cheap. Apply, 30 City quay. 27 F

GAS Cooker and Portable Fire Grate, perfect order.—H 1864, this office. 30 F

PAINTS, Enamels, Varnishes, Stains, Distempers, Carts, Markers, manufactured by Harrington and Goodlass Wall, Ltd., Cork, exect all others. Over 44 million tins sold 1924. 31 F

TYPEWRITER, nearly new, Brief size.—K 75, this office. 31 F

TYPEWRITERS from £5, fully guaranteed, all makes.—Norman Works, 7 Eden quay. 31

WASHING and Mangling Machines, large stocks, lowest prices. The Laundry Engineering Co. of Ireland, Ltd., 21/22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 7

YOST Typewriter, No. 11, in perfect order; £6 10/.—Scientific Works, Charleville street. 1 F

WIRELESS BROADCASTING, ETC.

A FEW stock soiled two, three and four Valve Radiost Sets, also Accessories, to be cleared at cost; offer will not be rejected.—Pitmans, Sole Agents, 16 Crow street, Dublin.

WANTED, Two Valve Wireless Set; only state lowest price.—K 215, this office.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones and Old Gold; highest prices given.—West and Son, 26 Henry street, Dublin.

CARPENTER'S Framing Crump, also Planes, Beadings, Corrugated Iron Wanted.—K 303, this office. 2 T

DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Silver, Miniatures, Jewellery, Diamond for cash.—Edmond Johnson, Ltd., 94 Grafton street.

FEATHER BEDS WANTED.

Highest Prices for Old False Teeth, Watches, Jewellery, Old Gold and Silver. Call or post to Davis, 6 Dame street, Dublin.

ROCKING Horse Wanted, large size; please state price, etc.—Coates, Shanganagh, Carrickmines.

STAMPING, Hand or Machine, Envelopes manufactured. Best prices paid.—Jesop, Merrionsquare.

2/- PER Tooth given for old False Teeth; cash sent by return. Post to Nation's Dental Depot, 4 Garfield street, Belfast. 26 24

MACHINERY.

COLLAR Making Quad power for Sale, 24 inch roller.—K 33, this office. 31 F

FOR Sale, Electric Light Plant, 6 h.p. engine, direct coupled dynamo, 30 volts, 20 amps., switchboard complete; can be seen working; almost new. Applications to John Jeffers, Motor Engineer, Athlone.

FOR Sale, Horizontal Steam Engine, 10 h.p.; Hornsby-Stockport 170 h.p. Horizontal Double Cylinder Gas Engine and Suction Gas Plant, also 100 kW. Dynamo, Exciter, Switchboard, 200 volts. One National Gas Engine, single cylinder type, 22 h.p., together with Suction Gas Plant. The above plants are in excellent running order and have been very little used. Full particulars upon written application to Mr. Lynch, Cork. 2 F

FOR Sale, Robey, under type, Steam Engine, 10 h.p.; Steam Boiler, 14 h.p.; Dean's Patent Steam Winch, all quite new; must be sold; can be seen running.—Haughley's, Mohill.

FOR Sale, Gas Engine, with Suction Plant, 54 h.p.; little used. Apply Wm. Costello and Sons, Galway 31

ONE Double Cylinder Portable Steam Steam Engine, 15 h.p.; one Hornsby 8 h.p. ditto Marshall, 4 h.p.; one Hornsby Portable Mixer; all to be sold quickly. Also Hard Sawbench, Fittings, large quantity Oil Stocks and Feeding Stakes; cheap for quick sale.—Miss Hall, Ballinasloe. 31

STEEL Chimneys, Pipes, Boiler Plates.—The S.C.C.C., Ltd., 2/3 Catzhill road, Liverpool. 31

TO Well Borers—Every description of Boring Tools made and repaired. The Largest Range of Lining Tubes kept.—Thomas Archer, City of Dublin Engineering Works, Bewley street, Dublin. Established 1838. 23 gold medals and diplomas, 1902. Telegrams: "Superbore."

TWO Steam Steam Wagons, with Alagoi silo boards, for Hire or Sale. Apply Manager, 22 City quay.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ANGLING—Fishing Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies and Tackle of every description kept in stock at lowest prices in Ireland. Lists free.—Garnett, Champion Court, Dublin (opposite Dublin Castle).

CARPENTER'S Framing Crump, also Planes, Beadings, Corrugated Iron Wanted.—K 303, this office. 2 T

DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Silver, Miniatures, Jewellery, Diamond for cash.—Edmond Johnson, Ltd., 94 Grafton street.

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COLLAR Making Quad power for Sale, 24 inch roller.—K 33, this office. 31 F

FOR Sale, Electric Light Plant, 6 h.p. engine, direct coupled dynamo, 30 volts, 20 amps., switchboard complete; can be seen working; almost new. Applications to John Jeffers, Motor Engineer, Athlone.

FOR Sale, Hornsby-Stockport 170 h.p. Horizontal Double Cylinder Gas Engine and Suction Gas Plant, also 100 kW. Dynamo, Exciter, Switchboard, 200 volts. One National Gas Engine, single cylinder type, 22 h.p., together with Suction Gas Plant. The above plants are in excellent running order and have been very little used. Full particulars upon written application to Mr. Lynch, Cork. 2 F

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FOR Sale, Hornsby-Stockport 170 h.p. Horizontal Double Cylinder Gas Engine and Suction Gas Plant, also 100 kW. Dynamo, Exciter, Switchboard, 200 volts. One National Gas Engine, single cylinder type, 22 h.p., together with Suction Gas Plant. The above plants are in excellent running order and have been very little used. Full particulars upon written application to Mr. Lynch, Cork. 2 F

FOR Sale, Robey, under type, Steam Engine, 10 h.p.; Steam Boiler, 14 h.p.; Dean's Patent Steam Winch, all quite new; must be sold; can be seen running.—Haughley's, Mohill.

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